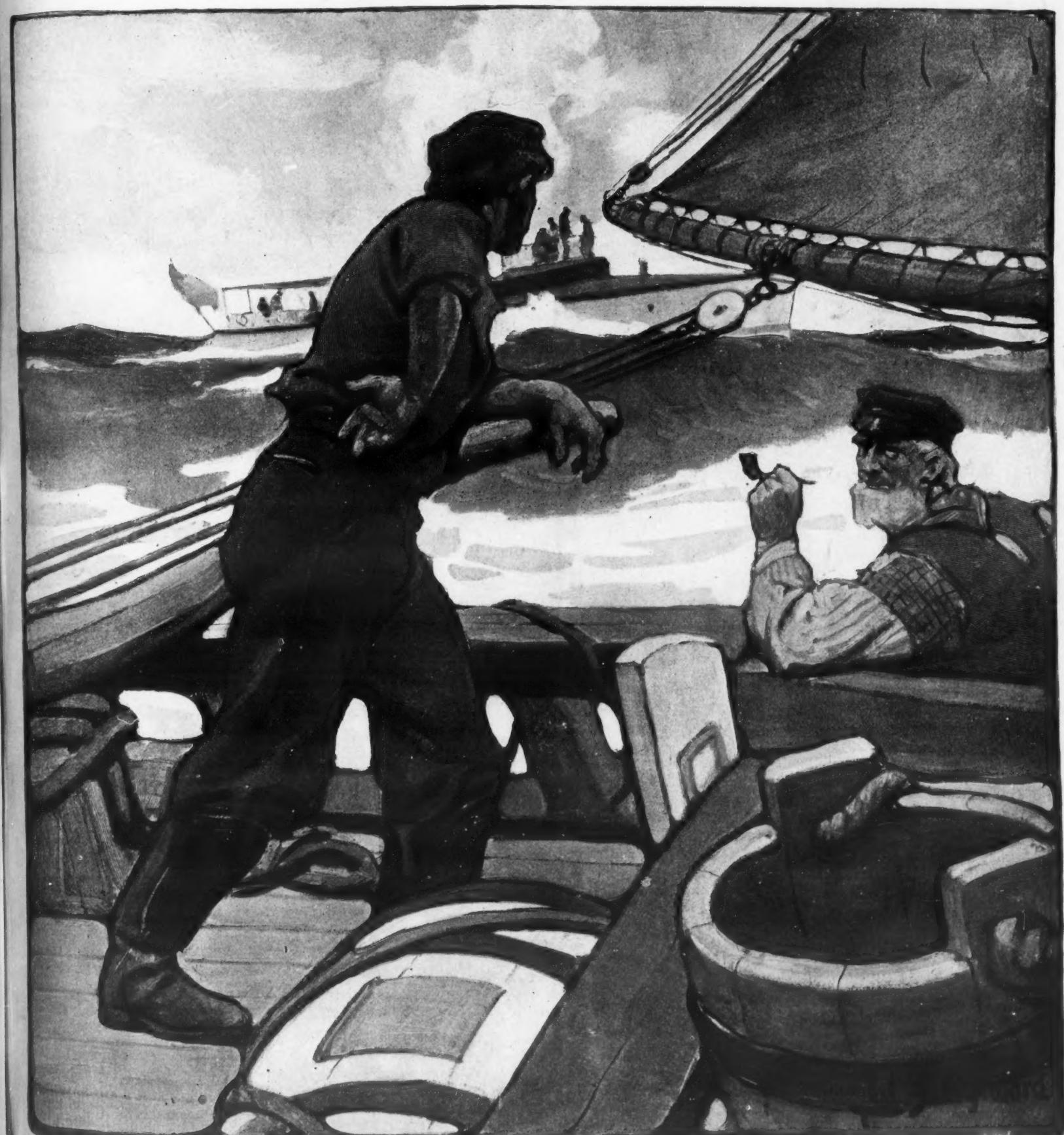


# Collier's

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

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DRAWN BY WILLIAM J. AYLWARD

VOL XLVI NO 3

The Hare and the Tortoise

OCTOBER 8 1910

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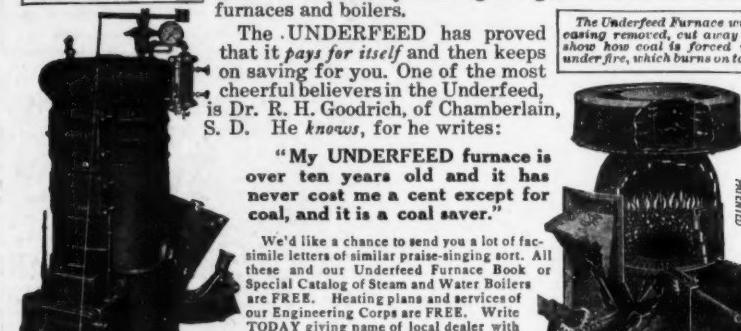
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## Editorial Bulletin

|| Saturday, October 8, 1910 ||

Next week's issue is the

## Outdoor America Number for October

With the opening of the football and closing of the baseball seasons there are many interesting sides to these and other sports which will be taken up—although the department is not essentially a sporting periodical. *Outdoor America* treats of sports only as the most attractive feature of the open-air life, toward which Collier's is endeavoring to invite its readers. In the next number will appear:

### The Influence of the Tackle Play

By WALTER CAMP

### The New Football Game

By PARKE H. DAVIS

### The Truth About Inside Baseball

By HUTCHINS HAPGOOD

### Woodcock and Woodcock Shooting

By ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE

### Old Shoes and an Old Friend

By WALTER PRICHARD EATON

### Giving City Children a Chance to Grow

By RALPH D. PAINE

### The Making of New Plants

By L. H. BAILEY

### An Important Phase of Football

One of the strongest influences in the development of American football is the tackle play. Few people outside of experts realize that this play from time to time has changed the character of the game. In next week's Collier's Walter Camp, "the Father of Football," writes upon "The Influence of the Tackle Play." Not only has Mr. Camp's experience given him every opportunity to see this play in operation, but as a member of the Football Rules Committee he has many times been called upon to consider its relationship to the fundamentals of the game.

### The Reconstruction of a Sport

So much criticism has arisen over the game of football that it has been found necessary to recast the rules for 1910. Parke H. Davis, also a member of the Rules Committee, explains and illuminates these alterations in "The New Football Game." Mr. Davis says: "The new rules contain many changes so minor in character and effect that they will interest only the experts. For the casual followers of the game there are six alterations of momentous importance." These include the return from the checkerboard field to the gridiron; the division of the playing time into quarters; the return of a player who has been withdrawn from the game; the elimination of the massed play and locked interference; and the direct advancement of the ball by any player upon receipt from the snapper-back.

### A Calmer View of Baseball

A great deal has been written about Inside Baseball—much that was not really there to write about. It has become a habit to see something esoteric in every play. "The Truth About Inside Baseball" is taken up by Hutchins Hapgood, who recounts a number of interviews he has held with players of the major leagues, in which each describes what he believes to be the essential qualities of the game. The article, however, is more than a series of interviews, since the stories are woven together by Mr. Hapgood's own deductions—he is a discerning student of baseball.

### Over the Hills and Far Away

To take a tramp with Walter Prichard Eaton is to enjoy the fulness of the out-of-doors, and in next week's issue Collier's readers may accompany Mr. Eaton across the country in an article entitled "Old Shoes and an Old Friend." The paper imparts, however, not only the delights of walking, but gives many practical suggestions for taking this most wholesome and attractive form of exercise.

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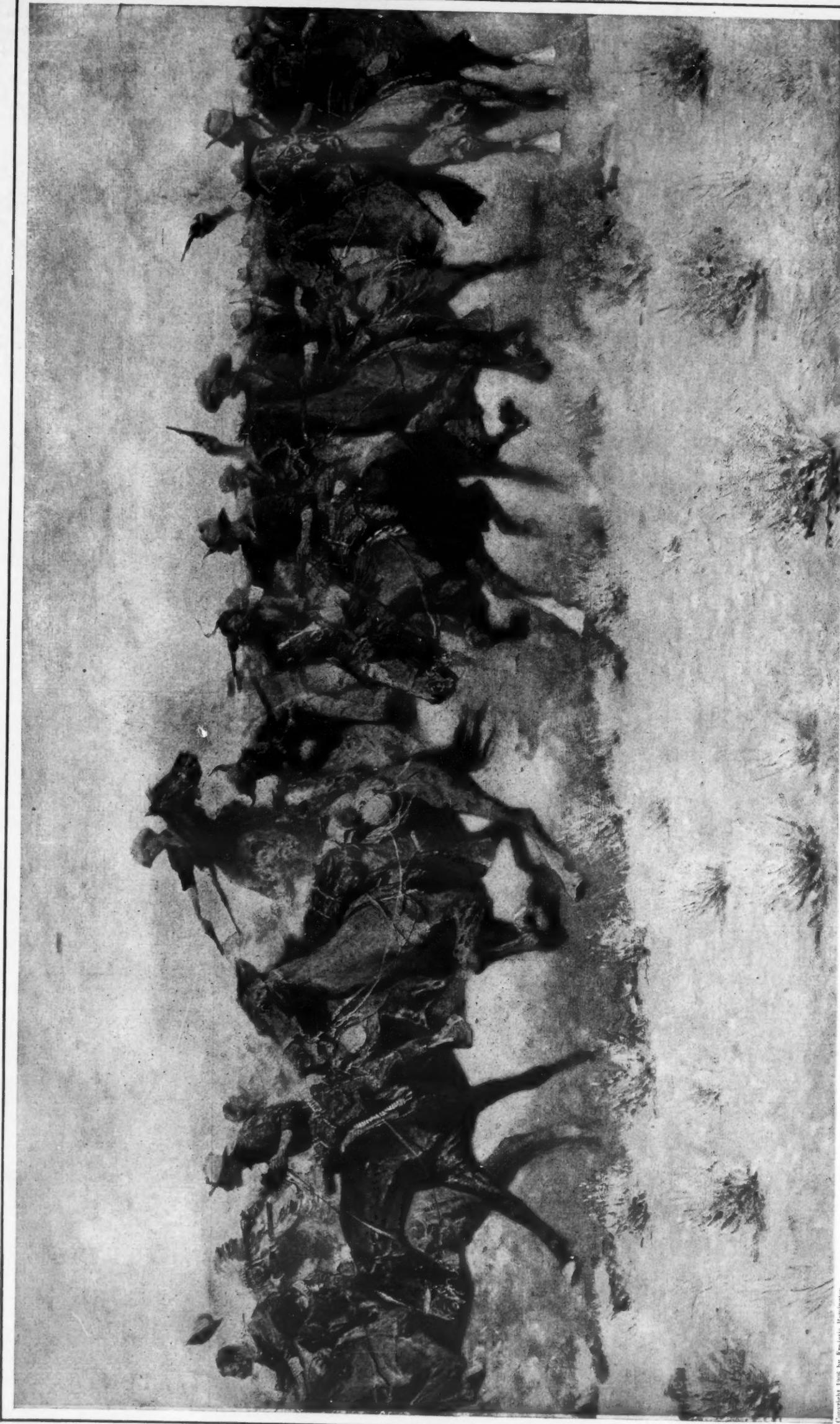
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From the painting in the Grill Room of the Hotel Knickerbocker, New York

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# Collier's ALUMNI ASSOCIATION The National PROPERTY W NOTEBOOK FROM NEW YORK.

P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers

Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street

NEW YORK

October 8, 1910

## A Chance for Taft

IT IS NOTORIOUS that the Republican Party of the Solid South is composed of Federal officeholders and their handful of adherents; that they manage the party by offices and for offices; that they do not try to win elections or win converts, but that a victory for the Republican Party in the Southern States would be fatal to their plans and the last thing they wish. In that condition it is not remarkable that the best of the South is in the Democratic Party, and that the young men of the South show no tendency to join a party of political hangers-on which does not want them. If any one doubts that we have correctly stated the conditions of Southern Republicanism let him talk with intelligent Southerners, or recall the steam-roller machine of Mr. HITCHCOCK, or better yet, let him read the record of any Republican State Convention in the Solid South in the last five years and see how many of the delegates hold Federal office; let him read the records of the Arkansas Convention of 1906, under the skilful hand of POWELL CLAYTON. If he still doubts, let him read the speech of President TAFT at Greensboro, North Carolina, on July 9, 1906, where he said:

"There is a little coterie of politicians who devote themselves solely to the selection of delegates to the national conventions, who devote no time and energy whatever to elections, and whose whole object is the securing of the Federal patronage. . . . In my judgment, the Republican Party of North Carolina would be much stronger if all the Federal offices were filled by Democrats."

That speech is notable in two ways; it shows clear-eyed knowledge by the President of political conditions in the South, and it shows to him a bright opportunity to lead the Republican Party wisely. No man, save the President of the United States, has the power to end the unfortunate condition of Southern Republicanism. By executive order it is in his power to-morrow to declare that no Federal officeholder in any State of the Solid South shall participate in any party convention or hold any party office or serve on any party committee. He could find the wording for that order and the precedent for it in his own order to the census supervisors and enumerators. Nothing would better please the South, sick of a so-called Republican Party which exists for offices alone. Of course, the principle ought to be applied to the whole country, and we suggest putting it into effect in the South first, merely because we have no hope of a more radical step, and the South is a special sufferer from its fake Republican Party. These distinctions in locality are sometimes made. When Mr. ROOSEVELT put the fourth-class postmasters under the civil service he, for special local reasons, applied it only to the Northeast.

## Art and the People

IS IT A PITY, or is it not, that SARAH BERNHARDT is in vaudeville? Here is one of the greatest dramatic artists of all time accepting a very large sum of money to enter at sixty-six years of age upon the attempt to please audiences which are accustomed to giving but slight efforts of attention, and which certainly do not require the finest shadings. There is, however, another side to the matter. If vaudeville is not likely to do any good to a great actor, it is equally true that the great actor may do good to vaudeville. The managers of these houses require all sorts of "attractions." They furnish acrobats, and serio-comic singers, and trained animals, and expert swimmers, and out of each mixture they like to have at least one feature of as much distinction as possible. To our mind, whatever is lost through the temptation of such an artist as BERNHARDT toward cruder methods, is likely to be offset by the fact that she makes her standards felt by hundreds of thousands who would never see her at the price she charges when she appears in the regular theaters.

## Holy of Holies

HIGH COMEDY, INDEED, are the editorial outbursts against Colonel ROOSEVELT's strictures on the Supreme Court. How infallible these nine men who, under the Constitution, are the real governors of the nation—who make and unmake the laws—a power given by no other English-speaking people to their courts! In England the courts must enforce whatever Parliament declares to be the law. They can not declare a statute unconstitutional. There is no doubt of the integrity of our Supreme Court, but to say that the judicial opinions of these same nine men, which affect the happiness or misery of millions, shall not be criticised, is so absurd as to be silly.

Not only did LINCOLN criticise as bad law the decision of the Supreme

Court in the Dred Scott case, but he charged the court with bad faith, and its decision as being part of a political conspiracy, participated in by the President of the United States, Chief Justice TANEY of the Supreme Court, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and others. He charged that the decision was purposely held back until after the Presidential election of 1856. It was in characterizing the part that the Supreme Court had played in the conspiracy that LINCOLN used his famous simile. "When we see a lot of framed timbers, different portions of which we know have been gotten out at different times and places and by different workmen," said LINCOLN, "and when we see these timbers joined together, and see they exactly make the frame of a house or a mill, all the tenons and mortises exactly fitting, and all the lengths and proportions of the different pieces exactly adapted to their respective places, in such a case we feel it impossible not to believe that the workmen all understood one another from the beginning." If one wants to read an excoriation of the Supreme Court of the United States, let him turn to LINCOLN'S Springfield speech and to his later speeches made in the debates with DOUGLAS.

DOUGLAS, in rejoinder, said:

"I did not answer it before, for the reason that I did not suppose there was a man in America with a heart so corrupt as to believe such a charge could be true. I have too much respect for Mr. LINCOLN to suppose he is serious in making the charge."

And again:

"I wish you to bear in mind that this involves a great principle, upon which our rights, our liberty, and our property all depend. What security have you for your property, for your reputation, and for your personal rights, if the courts are not upheld and their decisions respected when once fairly rendered by the highest tribunal known to the Constitution?"

Paying little attention to DOUGLAS'S generalities, LINCOLN retorted:

"His plea amounts to this—that he never had any talk with Judge TANEY or the President of the United States with regard to the Dred Scott decision before it was made. . . . What if Judge DOUGLAS never did talk with Chief Justice TANEY and the President before the Dred Scott decision was made? Does it follow that he could not have had as perfect an understanding without talking as with it? And now I ask, even if he didn't deny it, have I not the right to prove it on him and to offer the evidence of more than two witnesses by whom to prove it? And if the evidence proves the existence of the conspiracy, does his broad answer denying all knowledge, information, or belief disturb the fact?"

Times must have been slightly warm then, for LINCOLN said:

"Somebody has to reverse that decision, since it is made, and we mean to reverse it, and we mean to do it peaceably. . . . We do not propose to be bound by it as a political rule; we propose so resisting it as to have it reversed if we can, and a new judicial rule established upon this subject."

If Colonel ROOSEVELT had used language like that, the maledictions of his political enemies would be more violent than they are.

## The Nelson Report

THE STANDPAT MEMBERS of the Ballinger Committee would undoubtedly rather have most of their teeth pulled, or at least filled, than to make the exonerating report which is expected of them. We are rather expecting to pass out a little news from time to time, in the form of driplets, and here is a trifle which is strictly confidential:

The first plan of the Administration, as is well known, when our publication of inside documents convinced them that something must be done, was to have SHERMAN and CANNON appoint a docile committee which would sit for a few days, say there was nothing in the case against BALLINGER, and clear the way for the Secretary to bring a lawsuit against us for enormous damages. The revolt of the Insurgents and the ability of GLAVIS and BRANDEIS frustrated this plan. Now comes the news part of this editorial. NELSON, panic-stricken at the rapid development of the evidence against the Secretary, for whom he was supposed to act as attorney, went to see BALLINGER, and *procured from him a typewritten list of questions to ask GLAVIS*. Later on the decision was reached to procure a lawyer for BALLINGER other than the group of lawyers on the committee who were acting for him. NELSON thereupon wrote a letter to BALLINGER, enclosing the list of questions which he had received. *This letter of NELSON's, and the list of questions, were stored away in Mr. BALLINGER's confidential file, where, for all we know, they may be reposing peacefully.* Observers of the case realize that NELSON was acting in thorough accord with BALLINGER, but this is the first time we have made public the fact that *he was being coached in writing by the Secretary*. The reason we make it public at present is that it

will throw some light on the value of the Nelson whitewashing report, when that document is finally forced out of the reluctant majority.

The following is from the "Times-Democrat" of New Orleans:

"The Ballinger investigation has been a sore disappointment to his supporters and to the Administration. When the charges were first made . . . and evidence brought out by COLLIER'S WEEKLY which could not be overlooked, President TAFT tried to 'exonerate' his subordinate, but failed, and when Congress showed signs of acting, the members of the national machine decided to do the investigating themselves, so that no one would get seriously hurt, and a Senate committee of men who could be relied upon to whitewash was appointed by Vice-President SHERMAN. Fortunately for the truth, however, the House of Representatives did not leave the selection of its half of the committee to Speaker CANNON, but elected its members. Even so, the whitewashers were in a majority, and, with the resistless ROOT as champion, started in to make things uncomfortable for the 'prosecution.'

"Right here the tide began to turn. Attorney LOUIS BRANDEIS, who appeared first as counsel for GLAVIS, managed to stay in the case, and was more than a match for ROOT, NELSON, and the rest. Facts so damaging to BALLINGER were brought out, and the petty subterfuges resorted to even by the President to shield him, were so ruthlessly exposed, that even the men who had been put on the committee to protect him felt that they had been thrust into an unpopular job, and, when the pinch came, apparently thought it best to stay away from the meeting and then impeach the proceedings."

We noticed in the despatches of two weeks ago that Mr. BALLINGER stated that as soon as he was "foot loose" from the onerous cares of office he intended to punish his traducers. Of course, everything in this life is uncertain, and the Secretary may inflict some terrible damage on us, but there are other things which cause us greater loss of sleep.

#### Team Play

**C**ONSIDER THE BEST individual baseball nine that could be made up. It would run something like this:

*Catcher, KLING.  
Pitcher, MATHEWSON, JOHNSON, or WALSH.  
First Base, CHASE.  
Second Base, LAJOIE.  
Third Base, DEVLIN or LORD.  
Short-stop, WAGNER.  
Out-field, COBB, MAGEE, and SPEAKER.*

Only one of these players is on the Chicago National League team, which, whatever the outcome of the world's series may be, is generally rated the strongest all-around club. It is also probable that the nine made up as above would put up a game less effective than that played by the Chicago Nationals to-day, or by the Philadelphia Americans.

#### Baseball

**O**LD-TIMERS remember the speed of BILLY SUNDAY on the bases, and his great out-fielding, and most of them know that he is the same person who now, as the Rev. WILLIAM A. SUNDAY, is so popular a religious revivalist. A letter of his to us contains the following interesting judgment:

"I feel there are so many stars in both leagues that for a man to pick an All-American team would be one of the most difficult of tasks. I believe I could choose three teams, and then it would be 'heads or tails' which would be first, second, or third. Of course, there are a few men like TY CORB, HAL CHASE, and KLING who would go on the first team, but that's about as far as I could choose with a certainty."

It seems to us it would be possible to go a little further. For instance, WAGNER could hardly be questioned at short, in spite of the invigorating quality of TINKER's play and the amount of ground he covers, and judging by present form it is hard to see how anybody could question LAJOIE at second.

#### A Matter of Sense

**O**RDIINARY BUSINESS SENSE exists in the people of the United States, and that is the reason why they are rapidly deciding in favor of commission government in their cities. It was chance that led Galveston to take the step, and it was because it worked so well that other cities followed. The old game of having cities governed for the sake of furnishing sustenance to professional politicians and their hangers-on is about played out. On October 11 the city of Lynn, in Massachusetts, votes upon this question. The intelligent business interests are in favor of the plan for a straight commission of five members, elected at large, and responsible to all the people. Against this the politicians have put forward a plan under which the Mayor is a mere figurehead, and there is a council of which the majority are elected from the wards. The public service monopolies are behind the politicians. CHARLES W. ELIOT has come out strongly in favor of the straight commission plan, which is being backed by the Men's Federation, and that plan has the support of every bank president in Lynn, except one. This is one of the reforms in which there is no conflict between moral

considerations and business considerations. It is a proposition of ordinary sense, and rests fundamentally on the growing belief of the people that the time has come for them to get their money's worth out of city government, even as they expect to get it out of the conduct of any private business.

#### Tawney, Cannon, and Ananias

**S**INCE THAT ORNAMENT of the Cannon machine, JAMES A. TAWNEY, chose to single COLLIER'S out in his campaign, it would not be becoming in us to rejoice in his downfall. We shall content ourselves with making clear the facts regarding a story which he and JOE CANNON have been circulating. One of the ways in which Mr. TAWNEY expressed himself was this:

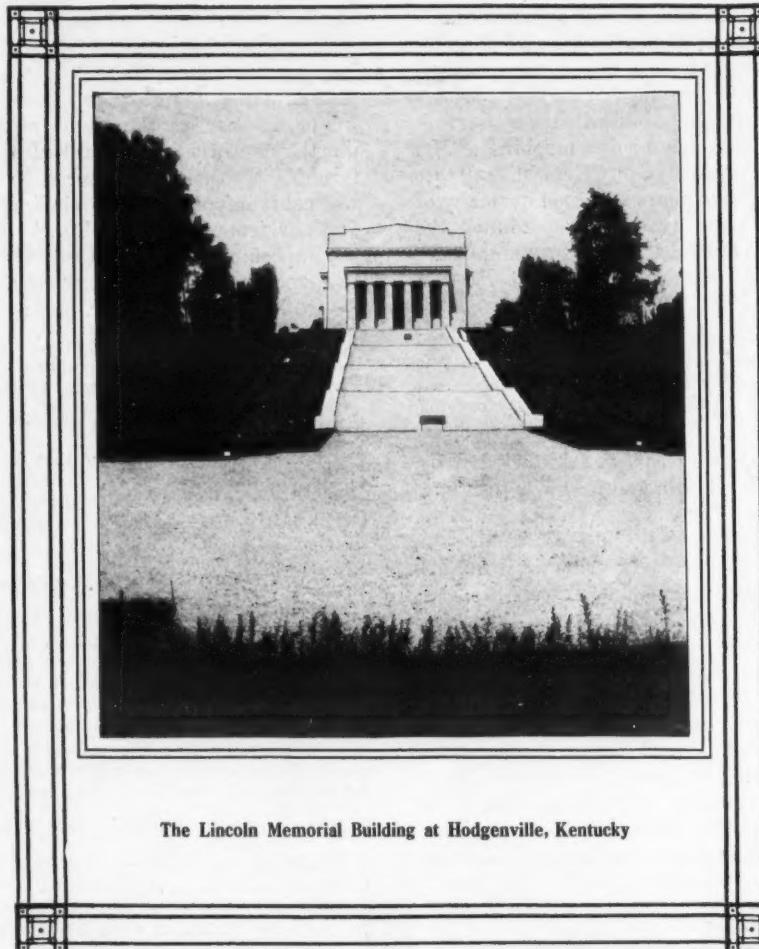
"COLLIER'S WEEKLY regards me as a menace to the public welfare for the same reason Mr. PINCHOT does, because three years ago I prevented them from securing \$100,000 from the Federal Treasury for the benefit of a private corporation in the State of New York. Up to that time they had not attacked me or my record in Congress."

Part of that statement, at least, Mr. TAWNEY had direct evidence was false, for the allegation that we had not attacked him until the Lincoln Farm matter came up is absolutely untrue. The whole Lincoln Farm

story, which he and CANNON have been making so much of, is not only untrue, but a really marvelous contrast to the truth. The Lincoln Farm Association is a patriotic society, incorporated in 1905, to save for the people the farm on which LINCOLN was born. Ex-Governor FOLK of Missouri is president, Mr. CLARENCE H. MACKAY is treasurer, and prominent among the founders were JOSEPH H. CHOATE, HENRY WATTERSON, WILLIAM H. TAFT, Cardinal GIBBONS, and MARK TWAIN. The association itself raised most of the necessary money, but when it got ready to turn over the park and the buildings to Congress it suggested that it would be a good thing if Congress would appropriate \$100,000 (later changed to \$50,000) to make up the sum necessary permanently to run the park as it ought to be run. President ROOSEVELT approved, so did the members of his Cabinet, most of the members of the Senate, and most of the members of the House. The bill, introduced by Mr. MADDEN of Illinois, was beaten in the committee by just one vote, and Mr. TAWNEY was present. This statement is true, Mr. TAWNEY's word to the contrary notwithstanding. Congressman MADDEN reintroduced the bill, and again it was defeated by just one vote, and that Mr. TAWNEY's. Mr. MADDEN in-

roduced the bill for the third time, asking that it be referred to the Committee on Library, which reported favorably by a unanimous vote. The same bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator CULLOM of Illinois, considered by the Senate as a committee of the whole, and passed without a dissenting vote. Speaker CANNON refused to allow the bill to have even a hearing in the House unless there was something in it for him. He knew that our paper favored the enterprise of the Lincoln Farm Association, and his lieutenant, McKinley of Illinois, stated to a member of our staff that if COLLIER'S would promise not to print any further attacks on CANNON, and especially the history of his career which was at that time being prepared by WILLIAM HARD, there would be no trouble about the bill going through. A statement similar in substance was made by Mr. CANNON's private secretary. The answer, of course, was that COLLIER'S was not selling its opinions about Mr. CANNON for the benefit of the Lincoln Farm Association. Mr. CANNON then started out to circulate the same lie that Mr. TAWNEY has been using in his last campaign.

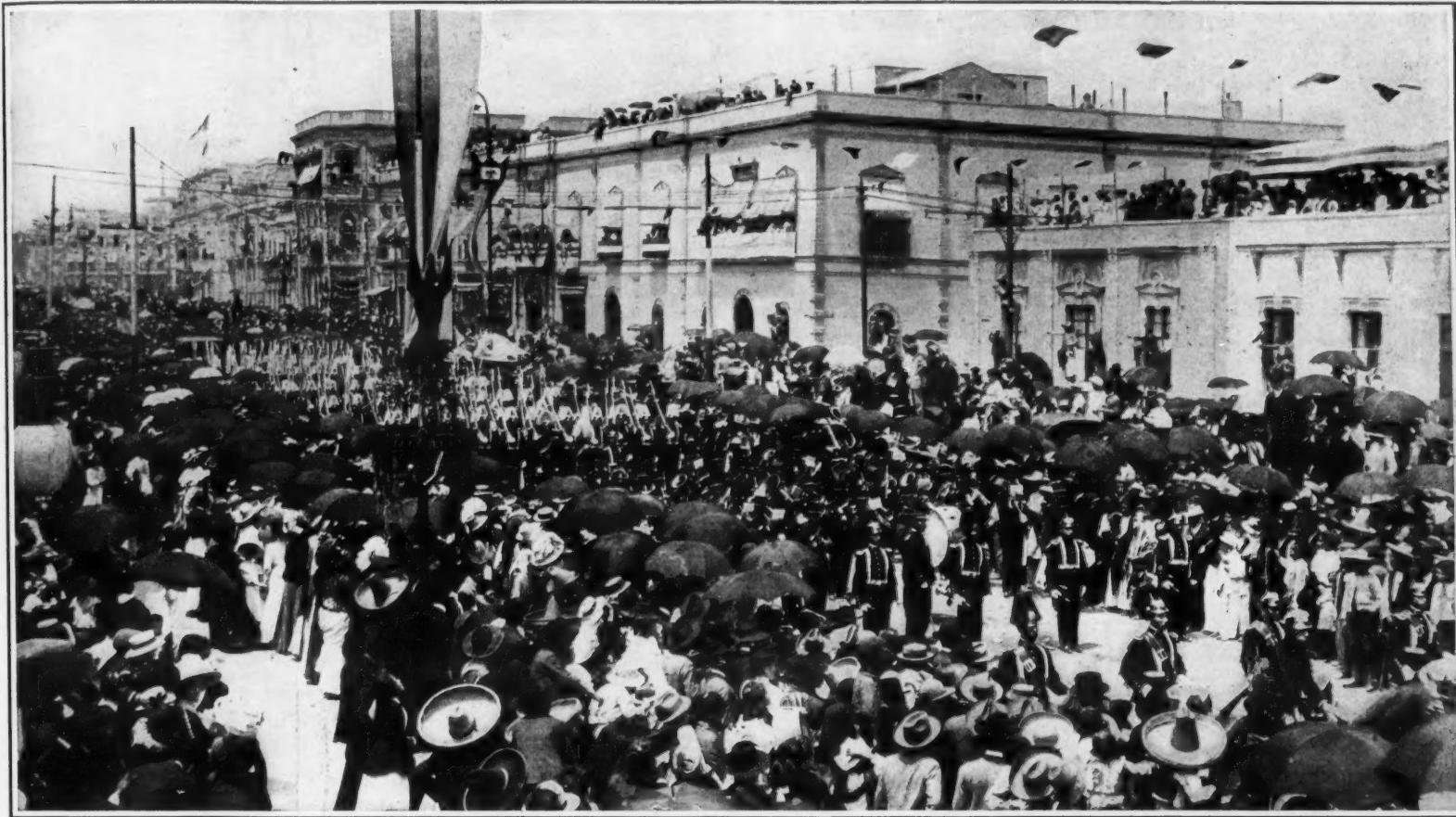
In order to put a happy ending on this story we may add that the cornerstone of the Lincoln Memorial Building at Hodgenville, Kentucky, was laid by President ROOSEVELT on the 12th of February, 1909, that the building is now completed and entirely paid for, and that the association now has over \$23,000 in cash—all without aid from Congress. It needs \$50,000 more, but will doubtless procure that amount before many months. The Washington Monument was started by private subscription and was only about half finished when the Government itself completed the work. The Pilgrim Monument, at Provincetown, Massachusetts, which was completed and dedicated this year, was started by private subscription and finished by Federal appropriation.



The Lincoln Memorial Building at Hodgenville, Kentucky

# What the World Is Doing

## *A Pictorial Record of Current Events*



Mexican Cadets Marching in the Centennial Procession in the City of Mexico

The principal event in the observance of the one hundredth anniversary of Mexico's independence, on September 15, was the historical pageant, in which 1,200 persons represented the story of the nation, from the period of the native empire down to the present day. The parade was divided into historical groups, made up with the most careful attention to costume and detail, and began with a company of Aztec warriors, bearing the standards of the lords of Montezuma. Next came Cortez and the adventurous spirits who aided him in conquering the country. Another group portrayed the epoch of the viceroyalty of new Spain, after which were shown the incidents of the revolution of 1810-15 and the short-lived monarchy of 1822. The federal republic and the French invasion of the Emperor Maximilian were depicted, with finally the birth and progress of the present republic. The celebration lasted for several days in all parts of Mexico.

**M**AYOR GAYNOR of New York, in a remarkable letter written to a member of his family on September 3 and published some weeks later, described in detail his sensations at the time of the recent attempt to assassinate him, stated he was not surprised when he found he was shot, and intimated that "people of wicked or disordered minds" had been inflamed against him by articles and cartoons in the Hearst papers. "Such journalism," wrote Mayor Gaynor, "is, of course, in absolute defiance of the criminal law, and it did enter my mind to publicly call on the Grand Juries and the District Attorney to protect me from it, but I was weak and feared people would say I was thin-skinned. But the time is at hand when these journalistic scoundrels have got to stop or get out, and I am ready now to do my share to that end. They are absolutely without souls. If decent people would refuse to look at such newspapers the thing would right itself at once."

Mr. Hearst retorted bitterly in a cablegram from Europe, concluding with the words: "I will not criticize Mayor Gaynor politically, first, because of his illness, and, second, because his mental, as well as his moral, condition has eliminated him from political consideration." (See also page 22.)

**C** The steamship *France*, built for the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique for its New York-Havre service, was launched at St. Nazaire September 20. She is the largest ship in the French merchant marine, and second only in size to the *Lusitania* and *Mauretania*.

**C** President Taft opened war on the "pork barrel" in a speech at Cincinnati September 21, and stated that the "piecemeal policy" of appropriating Government funds for rivers and harbors is not only indefensible from a business standpoint, but also gives rise to

"a kind of legislative abuse as dangerous in certain of its aspects as corruption, and that is the selfish combination of the representatives of the majority of the constituencies to expend the money of the Government for the temporary benefit of a part or with little benefit to the whole."

**C** Peru came into the aviation news on September 23, when the young Peruvian bird-man, George Chavez, flew over the Alps from Brigue. Soaring to the height of 7,000 feet or more, he passed over the rugged mountain region of the Simplon Pass—where landing was impossible, and any accident which compelled a landing would have probably been fatal—and came down on the Italian side near the town of Domodossola. When not far from the ground and descending rapidly with power shut off, the aeroplane upset. Chavez received injuries which resulted later in his death.

**C** The Sultan of Sulu, Jamalul Kiram II, paid New York a short visit during the last week of September. He said that he liked Paris very much, London better, and New York twice as much as the other two.

**C** Naples admitted, officially, on September 25 that one case of Asiatic cholera had been found in that city. Similar cases had been previously diagnosed as gastro-enteritis.

**C** The entire West Point Cadet Corps was placed under arrest for "silencing" Captain Rufus E. Longan, instructor in tactics, at supper September 24. Every cadet stopped eating and sat erect with arms folded when Captain Longan entered the room—a method of expressing disapproval which cost the Annapolis cadets their dancing, athletic, and other privileges when they tried it against Lieutenant Bertholf last November.



In Honor of a Mexican Patriot

The granite monument to Benito Pablo Juarez, the second emancipator of Mexico, was unveiled in the city of Juarez, on September 18, as a part of the centennial celebration in that city—12,000 people were present at the ceremony, in which Governor Sanchez of Chihuahua officiated.

## What the World Is Doing: A Record of Current Events



The thin ranks of Kentucky veterans in the G. A. R. parade at Atlantic City, N. J., on September 21



A drum corps that paraded at Atlantic City with the 10,000 veterans of the G. A. R.

**The G. A. R. Reunion**  
FORTY-FIVE years after the close of the Civil War, the Grand Army Encampment at Atlantic City, N. J., was held during the week of September 19-24. On September 21, 10,000 veterans passed in review before the Vice-President, Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Governor Stuart of Pennsylvania, Governor Fort of New Jersey, Admiral Melville, and others. In the four hours' march only a score or so of the paraders were compelled to drop out, and no one was seriously affected by the exertion. John E. Gilman of Boston was elected commander-in-chief for the next year

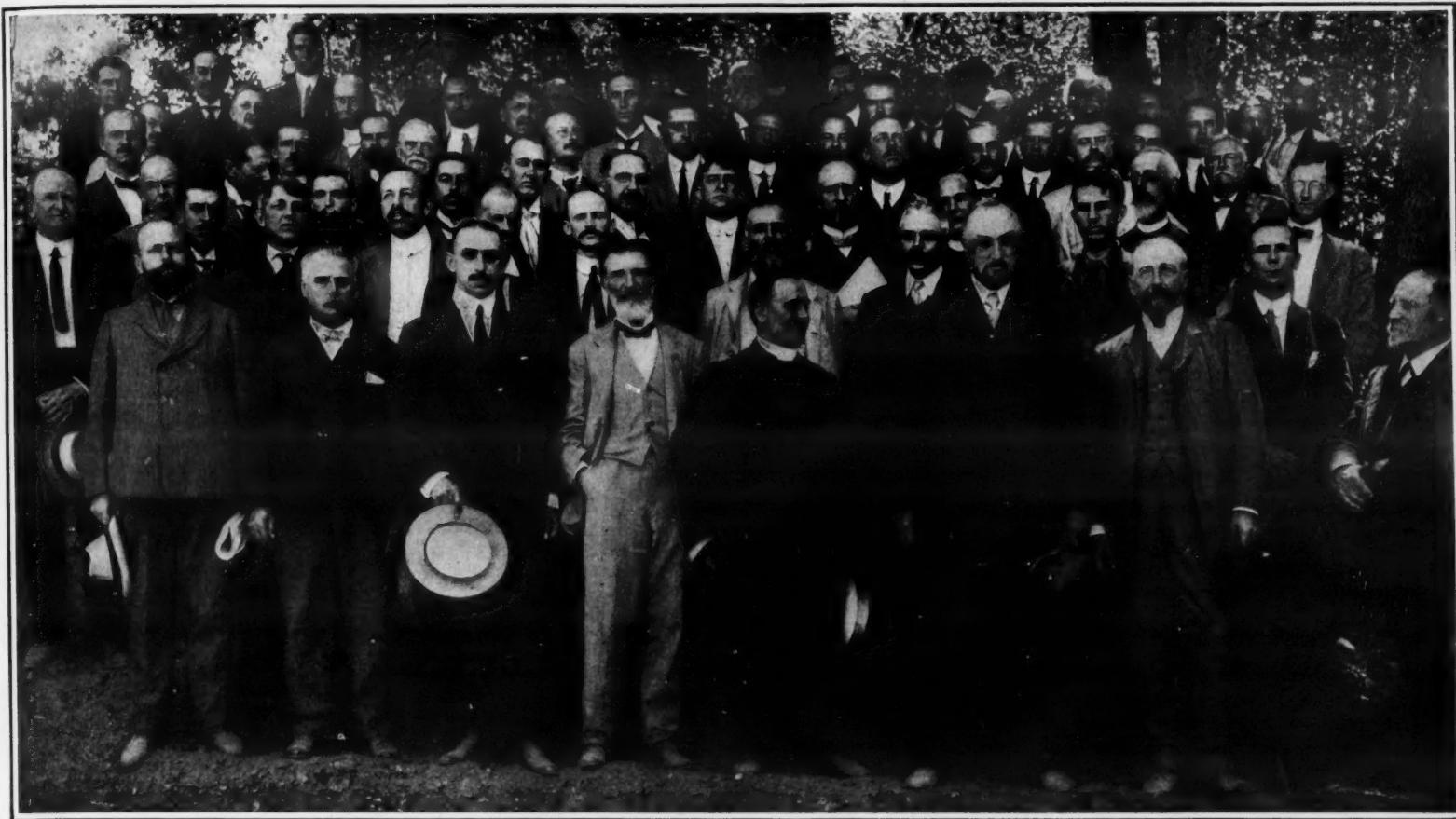


Four comrades in a pow-wow



A group of Civil War nurses, photographed during the reunion of the G. A. R. at Atlantic City

## What the World Is Doing: A Record of Current Events



Sun-Gazers Meet

THE fourth international conference of the Solar Union is regarded as the most noteworthy gathering of astronomers ever held. Many of them traveled across two continents to meet on the summit of Mount Wilson, California, August 30 to September 3, for discussion of solar problems. In the center of the first row, in white, is Arthur Schuster of Victoria Park, Manchester, England, chairman of the conference. To his left is Ricardo Cirera, founder and director of the new astrophysical and meteorological observatory, Tortosa, Spain. Next to him is the director of the Harvard University Observatory, E. C. Pickering. The third man obliquely back of Professor Pickering, to his left, is Professor H. Kayser of the University of Bonn, Germany. Delegates from Paris, Oxford, Cambridge, London, Edinburgh, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Sicily, in addition to leading American astronomers, are to be seen in this group. All the members of the conference were unanimous regarding the astronomical equipment on Mount Wilson, California, as eclipsing that of other great observatories.

Astronomers who study the sun, in conference at the Lowe Observatory on Mount Wilson in California



COPRIGHT 1910 BY GEORGE A. MARE

Larsen's Launch "Ferro" in the Rapids

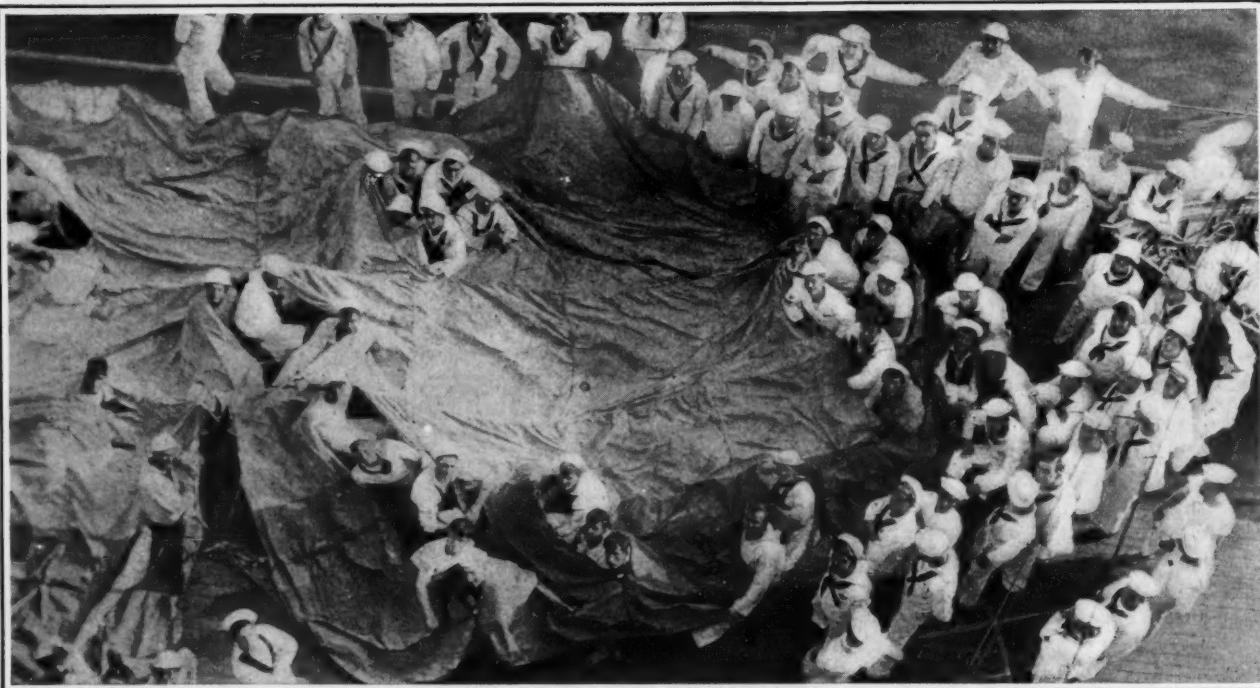
Captain Klaus Larsen of Cleveland, employed in the lighthouse service, passed the Whirlpool Rapids and the Great Whirlpool below Niagara Falls in a power launch on September 18. A sprained arm and a few abrasions were the only injuries sustained by Larsen. In open boats, life-boats, barrels, cork jackets, and other devices over a dozen persons have passed the Rapids, and two have been drowned.



Captain Klaus Larsen in the 18-foot launch "Ferro"

Oct. 8

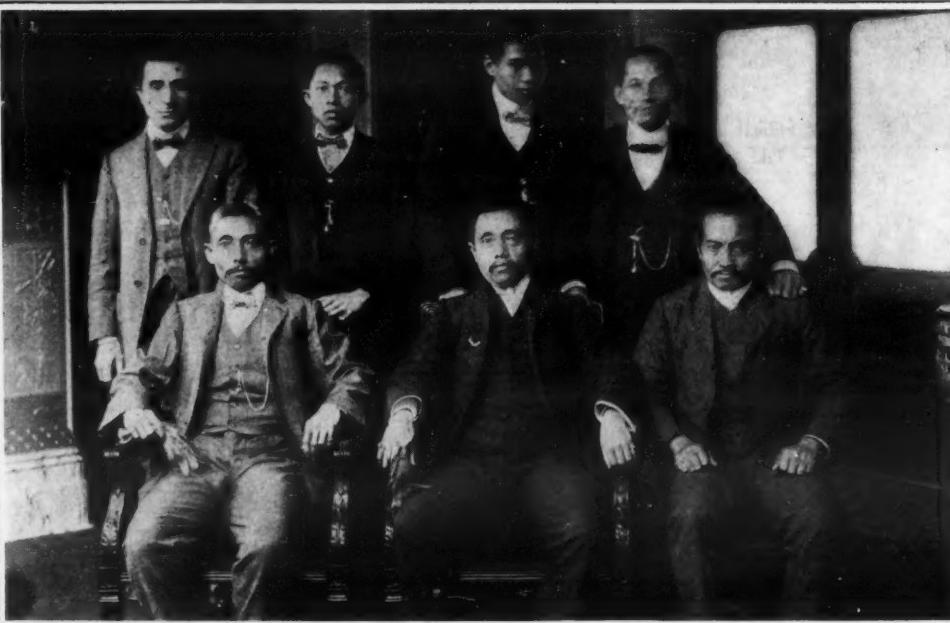
## What the World Is Doing: A Record of Current Events



The holes which the new United States battleship "Delaware" shot through a target during four and a half minutes of battle practise

### An American Monarch

JAMALUL KIRAM II, Sultan of Sulu, arrived in New York on September 24, for a visit to the United States. He is a ward of the American Government, and wishes to see the country which reduced his income from about \$75,000 to \$1,500 a year. He was received by Colonel Hugh L. Scott, recently Superintendent at West Point, who was detailed by the War Department to meet him. Colonel Scott knew the Sultan at the time of his service as Governor of Sulu. Jamalul Kiram was also acquainted with President Taft during the latter's administration of the Philippines, and wished to renew his friendship. The Sultan was accompanied by Raja Muda, his brother and heir-apparent; Hadji Mohamad, chief Mohammedan priest in the Sulu archipelago; Hadji Tahib, Counselor of State; Hadji Gulamu, son of the Prime Minister of Sulu; Salip Maydano, a descendant of the Prophet, once a famous outlaw and now a fervent friend of the United States. Looking from the top of a tall building over the city of New York on the evening of his arrival, the Sultan exclaimed: "It is greater a million times than I ever dreamed it was." He declared that he thought he would put up a skyscraper when he returned to Jolo—at any rate, he intended to put up a home on the lines of a Fifth Avenue mansion. The monarch is little over five feet in height, and weighs no more than 110 pounds. He sailed from his capital in June, reaching Singapore on June 19, where he sold a large number of pearls. He is rumored to have left home with pearls to the value of \$200,000; but he disposed of them all in Europe before reaching the American customs officers, and brought into the United States only a single large pearl as an ornament. From Singapore he came by way of Padang, Colombo, Suez, Naples, Genoa, Paris, and London. In answer to a question as to the number of his wives—represented in opera to be 240—Jamalul Kiram replied: "I wish to deny that I have so many wives. It is true that I used to have four, but that was some time ago. Now I have only one, just like any American. Four, I found, were a nuisance. Besides, wives are expensive. One is all I can afford."



The Sultan of Sulu and his party, who are paying a visit to the United States



The scene of the trolley-car wreck near Fort Wayne, Indiana, September 21, in which forty-one people were killed

### Remarkable Work with Big Guns

FRESH from the Navy Yard and without ever having fired one aimed shot in her existence, the "Delaware" steamed up to the battle range off Cape Henry, Virginia, on September 22, and at ten thousand yards practically destroyed her target, firing salvos of twenty-eight twelve-inch projectiles. The target was less than one-fifth of her own length, and was moving in tow of another battleship. The photograph shows one-half of the target screen laid out on the quarter-deck of the ship. This record was made after more than a week's enforced idleness, in which the Atlantic fleet had been pounded severely by rough seas, which broke up the target rafts and disabled auxiliary vessels to an extent that put a stop to the battle practise. A part of the bad luck, also, of the present drill season was the fatal fire aboard the United States ship "North Dakota," on September 8. As soon as the water calmed down after the storm sufficiently to commence the firing, the fleet demonstrated that it could hit any mark large enough to show itself above the horizon

### The Indiana Catastrophe

SEVEN miles north of Bluffton, on September 21, two interurban cars of the Fort Wayne and Wabash Valley line came together in a head-on collision in which forty-one persons were killed and several others seriously injured. Nearly all the dead were residents of Bluffton and vicinity, and were part of a holiday throng which was riding to the Fort Wayne Fair. As soon as the news reached Bluffton, the schools were dismissed and business suspended, while every available vehicle in the town set out for the scene of the disaster. Doctors and nurses, with many volunteer assistants, worked for hours among the débris, giving succor to the injured and freeing the bodies. It developed later that practically every occupant of one of the cars was killed. Three days later, almost to the hour, another trolley wreck occurred near Tipton, Indiana, in which six people were killed and twenty-six injured. On the same day, September 24, two street cars crashed together in Haverhill, Massachusetts, killing one person and injuring six



Hard Facts, Contrasted with the Heyburn Theory of Beneficial Forest Fires

Here is a recent photograph taken in the Bitter Root Reserve in Idaho. In a speech in the Senate in February, 1909, Senator Heyburn said, referring specifically to the Bitter Root Reserve: "The process of burning is one of nature's house-cleaning processes. I know forests that would be benefited by being burned over."

# Forests Can be Saved from Fire

*Regulations and Precautions which Will Keep the Timber from Destruction*

**T**RAPPED in a clearing, hemmed in by walls of flame, and bowing scorched faces before a rain of hot cinders, twenty-five men, who had enlisted, for an inducement of 25 cents an hour and board, in the United States army of forest fire-fighters late in August, died like martyrs at the stake. Swept on by a fierce gale of its own creation, the fire leaped over the heap of charred bodies to add thousands of acres of virgin forest and hundreds of tiny homes of settlers to the vast property previously devoured.

When this wild fire, similar to scores in the Northwest this season, was detected deep in the Cœur d'Alene national forest, it was reported as promptly as possible to Forest Ranger R. M. Debbitt, stationed at Avery, Idaho.

#### The Delay of Trail-Building

**I**MMEDIATELY the largest force of men available started for the blazing interior of the forest. Until they reached a point where the Government fund for building trails had been exhausted and the work abandoned, the fire-fighters followed the passage previously prepared for just such an emergency. Then the tedious work of trail-blazing was undertaken, and days and nights of cutting and clearing thick undergrowth followed, until the men, with their pack-team and supplies, reached the blazing timber which became their funeral pyre.

They found that while the force had devoted its time to trail-building the flames had gained tremendous headway—too great a headway for a tired force to check. This was but one of the tragedies. They were being enacted daily in forests of the Northwest, and, at the same time, grotesquely, enemies of the Pinchot policies, who had fought persistently every appropriation for fire prevention and forest protection, glanced over their newspapers to point accusing fingers at the deposed forester and the service which he had created. And Mr. Pinchot, stirred by reports of death and devastation coming out of the West, on August 26, spoke the plain truth:

By CHARLES WOODWARD MEIGHAN



A Pack-Trail up Cougar Gulch

The dense second-growth trees, grown up since a previous forest fire, through which fire-fighters often have to cut a way to the front



A gang of trail-builders constructing a switch-back to get to a forest fire

"Forest fires are preventable. It is a good thing for us to remember at this time that nearly, or quite all, of the loss, suffering, and death the fires have caused was wholly unnecessary."

"If a forest is occupied with roads, trails, transport lines, and a sufficient number of men for patrol, there is no more likelihood that great fires will be able to get started than there is that great conflagrations like the Chicago fire would get started in a city with a modern fire department. Under rare circumstances they may, but the chances are against it."

Mr. Pinchot said much more in that interview, and placed the responsibility for the losses on men like Senator Heyburn of Idaho, Senator Carter of Montana, and Representative Mondell of Wyoming, who have been foremost in the fight against appropriations for the Forest Service, and who have succeeded in having them materially reduced.

#### The Facts Concerning Fires

**S**ENATOR HEYBURN confined his reply to Mr. Pinchot's remarks to the following statement:

"I am highly complimented to be criticized by Gifford Pinchot. His judgment is not worthy of consideration. Why do the newspapers continue to print a lot of talk from one who has been turned out of office and who has shown his incompetency in more ways than one, and whose judgment has been universally bad? As a private citizen Pinchot's judgment is worth no more—it is worth less than that of any other private citizen."

Leaving aside Senator Heyburn's private views, what are the actual facts? These fires in the Northwest within the past few weeks, which have stripped thousands of acres of the most valuable standing timber in North America, wrecked the homes of hundreds of settlers, exacted a toll of nearly two hundred lives, and laid waste towns and villages, could have been prevented. In this statement hundreds of lumber owners and nearly every expert forester with whom I have talked heartily concur. If this be true, then the people of the

## Collier's

United States deserve to know who is responsible. The facts that follow I gathered at first hand in the fire district, where I went to learn how the fires could have been prevented and why they were not.

To begin at the beginning, it is necessary to go back to the sessions of Congress in which the agricultural appropriation bill was under heated consideration, the provisions of funds for the Forest Service meeting always with bitter opposition, led by the Western men named by Mr. Pinchot in his interview. Until the last session of Congress, estimates made by the Forest Service were greatly reduced, and, if we are to assume that the officials were sincere in stating their needs, this left funds inadequate for the improvements so ardently advocated by Mr. Pinchot and his followers. These improvements consisted of building trails into forests otherwise impenetrable to men with pack-teams and provisions, the construction of telephone lines, establishment of forest guards, or patrols, during the four dry months known as the danger season, and, in short, rendering remote timber readily accessible to the men set to guard it. Costly experience had taught the Forest Service that timber fire can be fought successfully only by reaching the blaze before it gains sufficient headway to create its own draft or suction.

How bitter this opposition in Congress became may be understood from the following strange statement of Senator Heyburn, which may be found in the first paragraph of page 3063 of the Congressional Record for February 24, 1909:

"The process of burning is one of nature's house-cleaning processes. I know forests that would be benefited by being burned over. Take the ride eighty miles from Stites into the Bitter Root forest reserve. If that forest had been burned over twenty or thirty years ago, to-day it would be a valuable timber tract."

### The Saving of Last Year

LATER, Mr. Heyburn said he did not actually advocate the burning of forests.

Senator Dixon of Montana, during the debate on the same day in which the above statement was made, said:

"It is a known fact that fire protection and the fire patrol of the national forests, by its small army of rangers, saved more timber last year in the national

forests than fifty times the \$600,000 here appropriated."

To this Mr. Heyburn replied that "fires in the forests of Idaho are taken care of by our own citizens, who have more interest in them than any paid firemen hired by the Forest Service."

### The Lesson of Wallace, Idaho

AND yet, every able-bodied man of Senator Heyburn's home town was pressed into service on the night of August 20th last, exerting every effort to save property, and to-day many homes and half the business section of Wallace, Idaho, are in ruins, and for a time the Senator's own law office was threatened. Local newspapers throughout the Northwest are almost a unit in praise of efficient work done by men of the Forest Service, or under their direction, and to Government fire-fighters, and not the citizens, is given undisputed credit for saving the town of Avery, Idaho, and other villages and property in the fire zone.

District Forester W. N. Greeley of Missoula, Montana, whose jurisdiction includes that section of the Northwest most completely devastated, declared positively that the losses would have been greatly minimized had Federal appropriations permitted the improvements desired and recommended.

"In almost every instance," he said, "the destructive fires of this season were located at inaccessible points, and the great losses the result of delay in getting fire-fighting crews to the scene. The ranger, receiving a report of a fire at a distance, found it necessary to clear the way for pack-trains. By the time the fire-fighters reached the scene of action, flames were almost beyond human control. With strong wind, it was totally impossible to check their spread."

Bearing out this statement, we have the evidence that while fires in large number started in eastern and central Montana, where forests are readily accessible, not one of them proved disastrous and losses in no case heavy. In the forests on the western slope of the Continental Divide in Montana and in northern Idaho and western Washington, however, the fires raged unchecked. It was in the Clearwater, the Cabinet, the Cœur d'Alene, and others of the northern national forests, where the service has been crying since its inception for telephones, trails, and

other improvements, that the loss of life and property reached the greatest limit.

Many of the season's fires broke out at points along the railroad lines. These were accessible, and in almost every instance of this kind the flames were extinguished before they had burned over any considerable area.

While flames were gaining new strength and widening the path of destruction, the Forest Service was doing its best. What could be expected, however, where transportation facilities, as at the head of the St. Joe River in the Cœur d'Alene national forest, were limited solely to a single rough, slow trail, winding for more than fifty miles over Iron Mountain? Under most favorable circumstances it requires three days to traverse this trail, and with the sun darkened by clouds of dense smoke and pack-trains heavily burdened, the difficulties were more than doubled.

The Clearwater forest, in which one of this season's most disastrous fires broke out, includes 2,687,860 acres within its borders. During the danger season, it is patrolled by 56 guards, leaving an average of more than 50,000 acres of valuable timber, at a season of constant danger, dependent upon the watchfulness of one man. In the Cœur d'Alene forest of 1,543,844 acres, the same conditions prevail. This in face of the district forester's appeal, in April of this year, for one guard to every 30,000 acres in the heavily timbered districts. "No man in this wild and rugged country can cover a greater area than 30,000 acres with any degree of safety," is his declaration.

But, reason hostile Congressmen, this man has devoted only a lifetime of study to the question, so he can not possibly know what he is talking about, and even if he did he is probably insincere; besides, the "Government must economize."

### Two Definitions

POLITICIANS at Washington may call this economy, but grief-stricken families of forest fire dead, hundreds of settlers who fled for their lives and begged for clothing to cover their backs, scores of wounded in the hospitals of the Northwest, and thousands of citizens who are awake to the crying need for fire prevention in our forests have another name for it—and it is not a pretty name, either.

# Some of the New Plays

*Pieces by Americans—and Others—which Opened the New York Theatrical Season*

By ARTHUR RUHL

**T**HERE'S frost in the air again, people are back from the country and the Broadway wheels, grinding out their curious burden of art and business, begin again to turn. Already more than a few skirmishers of the pre-autumnal season have shot their bolts and faded away to that bourne whence only hope returneth, and the heavy artillery—"The Blue Bird," for instance, and "Chantecler"—is coming into action.

Before—with due solemnity—we follow Mytyl and Tytyl and Mr. Bread and their good friend the Dog and the others back to the Land of Memory, or approach the somewhat terrifying task of viewing Miss Maud Adams as a rooster, there are certain unassuming efforts of the home folks to be considered.

There is, for example, Mr. Edgar Selwyn's "The Country Boy." This is the story of a boy who came to New York to seek his fortune. He was not one of those called from other successes, nor those who, with plenty of friends and at least their college



Miss Pauline Chase  
in "Our Miss Gibbs"

operatic songstress who keeps him awake by practising scales in the front parlor adjoining his back parlor room; the theater ticket-speculator "broke" after an unsuccessful evening—it was surely a triumph to make an audience sympathize with one of these gentry—and the elephantine landlady toiling upstairs to share with the star-boarer the bottled beer which the commercial traveler didn't find in the ice-box at dinner time.

Against this atmosphere the country boy's tragedy develops. Out of a job, turned from his room, he comes down to sleep in the front parlor folding-bed, only to hear the frivolous show-girl, to whom he has given his lonely affections, receiving the ardent good-bys of a rival at the front door—and, presently, to lock himself in and turn on the gas. At that moment the misanthropic newspaper man, wrapped in a tattered bath-robe and smoking a pipe, saunters through the portières, behind which he has naturally heard all that went on.

He starts croaking his own hard-luck story, suggests as he was about to say good-night, that maybe the boy will never see him again, and in a moment the situation is saved and the youngster is haranguing the older man on the cowardice of suicide. Then the ticket-speculator—who had borrowed the newspaper man's last cent—makes a "killing" on the roulette wheel next door and as the curtain falls on a darkened stage—for the landlady has turned off the gas—these three battered swimmers against the city's stream are deciding to join forces, go back to the country boy's home town and start its long-awaited newspaper.

There is a hurdy-gurdy outside and you can fairly smell the gasoline smoke from the taxi-cabs scooting past and hear the "L" trains going by at the end of the street, as they play this scene. Its cynicism and kindliness, "wise" slang

and sentiment, this camaraderie of the lonely, is typical of the town. Boarding-house front parlors and folks like these are in every New York cross street all the way from Washington Square to the Park.

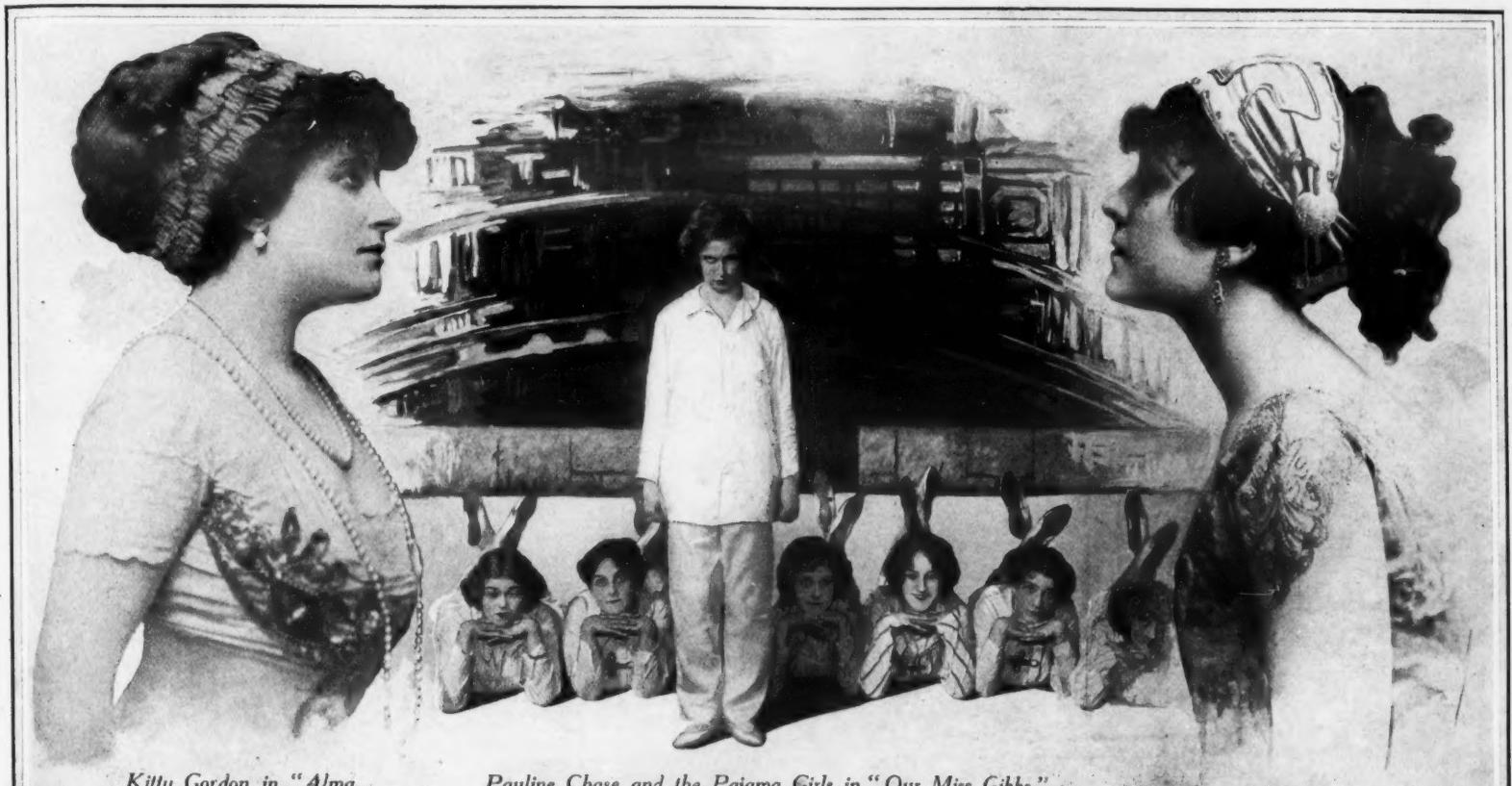
### "Baby Mine"

**I**T APPEARS from the program that Miss Margaret Mayo, who is Mrs. Edgar Selwyn—both members of this gifted and versatile household acted successfully before they began to write for the stage—saw in the New York "Times" one morning last January the following headline: "ADOPT BABIES—DO NOT TELL." Chicago hospital officer says many women pretend children are their own and husbands are none the wiser." According to the "Times" story, there were three thousand such husbands in Chicago. And so Miss Mayo took her pen in hand and sat down to write the farce "Baby Mine."

A very young married couple separate after a trifling quarrel and the husband goes to live in another city. The wife, a pretty, silly little person whose shallowness and petty deceptions have brought about the trouble with her more earnest husband, is soon overwhelmed with loneliness. She has a counsel-of-war with her best friend and her best friend's husband and they concoct this brilliant plan—they will borrow a baby from the foundling's home and send word to the irate husband that he has become a father.

The plan succeeds only too well. The enthusiastic father arrives before the baby. He has scarcely been put off long enough for an infant to be secured, before the Italian mother, from whom it was rather unceremoniously borrowed, wildly demands it back again. Ere a second baby can be substituted the astonished but still delighted father enters and finds that he is the parent of twins. This is no sooner explained than the second baby's real father—a husky Irish truck-driver—demands his offspring.

(Continued on page 28)



Kitty Gordon in "Alma,  
Where Do You Live?"

Pauline Chase and the Pajama Girls in "Our Miss Gibbs"

Vera Michelena in  
"The Girl in the Train"

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The boarding-house scene in "The Country Boy"



John Drew in "Smith"

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G. P. Huntley in  
"Decorating Clementine"

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Marguerite Clark in "Baby Mine"



Reading to G

DRAWN BY CHARLES DANA



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ng to Grandpa

BY CHARLES DANA GIBSON

# In Gunter's Steam Laundry

*Twelve Hours a Day—Except for Names This is a Record of an Actual New York Experience*

"END me yer umbrulla ter keep my feet dry?"  
"Oh you kid!"

"Aw, say, give us a smile; just fer spite!"  
The drivers, loading laundry wagons in front of Gunter's Steam Laundry, addressed these humorous remarks to Jennie Green, who stood hesitating on the sidewalk. She was a large, clumsy girl of nineteen with heavy, stupid features. She paid no attention to the drivers, but continued to stand there in the rain, nervous and irresolute, biting her finger-nails one after the other in rapid succession, and muttering: "He won't take me on. I know he won't take me on." At the end of five minutes she got up her courage to the point of standing on the threshold and peering into the workroom. Thus she stood, still biting her finger-nails and muttering:



"I know he won't take me on"

"He won't take me on," till the boss came to see who was loitering there.

Gunter's had fired her once for "raising hell when the boss was out." "Rai. ing hell" meant in this case that she had been caught dancing a breakdown on one of the tables during work hours. The boss swore at her for a young devil and fired her. She got even by sending him a scurrilous postal card.

That was the reason she bit her finger-nails irresolutely and muttered: "He won't take me on!"

But Gunter's was a fairly good laundry to work in; she knew some of the girls there, and it was within walking distance of her home. So when Newton's—her next working place—fired her for "rough-housing," she wandered back to Gunter's.

The boss was shorthand this morning and said he would take her on.

"How much yer goin' ter gimme?" demanded Jennie.

"How much did you get at Newton's?" parried the boss.

"Seven dollars," replied Jennie. She had really been paid six dollars, but she knew that the boss would discount one dollar whatever she said.

"I don't give no seven dollars here," announced the boss decisively. "I'll give you—let me see—I'll give you six dollars."

#### The Mangle, Heart of the Laundry

THIS was all Jennie had expected. "I'll take a chance," she replied amiably.

The boss gave her a safety-pin with a small metal tag bearing the number 59. In a memorandum-book he entered the fact that number 59 began work on Tuesday morning.

"Don't forget to come in to-morrow," he warned her.

"Aw," retorted Jennie, "I'd marry this job, I'm that stuck on it!"

She shoved her coat and hat on the floor under a table and climbed up on the high platform before the mangle where two girls were already standing.

This mangle would be described by the young mechanical engineer who comes every day to inspect

By MARY ALDEN HOPKINS

the machinery at Gunter's as an adaptation of the "calendar machine"; he would tell you that it was made up of large steam-heated rollers, which revolve either singly on a metal bed or on each other, and that these hot rollers dried and ironed the articles at the same time.

If you said frankly that you did not know what breed of fish or fowl a calendar machine resembled, he might condescend to your ignorance and point to your piano and ask you to imagine that it was much larger and the keyboard was a hot, narrow sheet of box steel over which to push the napkins into a crevice, and, instead of strings inside, there were hot cylinders. If you could imagine that much you could surely see the freshly ironed napkins dropping out at the back on to a low table. The old-fashioned mangles were not unlike the old-fashioned square piano—low and broad—while the huge new mangles are more the shape of an upright, but much, much larger. So large that one will take at a gulp a double sheet wide open; and when it is eating tablecloths there is room to run a line of napkins alongside of the widest one.

With its rhythmic, throbbing revolutions, the mangle is the heart of a laundry. With the starting of the mangle, work begins at Gunter's. With the shutting down of the mangle, work stops. So long as the mangle turns, the workers must be at their posts; the pace of the mangle determines the pace of the workers.

#### The Prowling Gas-Saver

FROM her stand on the high platform Jennie could overlook the whole place. The laundry occupies the ground floor of a large factory building. In the front are large windows, but the light from them is mostly cut off by the office. On one side, and at the back, windows open into a narrow airshaft. So far as light is concerned, the laundry might as well be in a cellar. But the ventilation is fairly good. A draft sweeps in through the large front door and up the chimney-like airshaft, when door and windows are open in hot weather.

The huge crypt-like room is lighted by single gas-jets that dangle from the high ceiling at the ends of thin, black gas-pipes, like the attenuated legs of a huge sprawling daddy-long-legs.

There is an old man who prowls about all day carrying a gas-lighter in his hand, lighting a jet here and turning one off there. On days when there is bright sunshine in the street, enough light struggles through the dirty windows to light parts of the room. Then the old man turns off all the burners except those in the darkest corners. As the day wanes he grudgingly lights them again.

Through the large doors the drivers from the wagons drag in large wicker hampers, filled with bundles of soiled linen, each wrapped in a soiled sheet. These bundles are tumbled out on the floor and the contents counted, recorded, and tagged with a pink ticket. Men do this; the women are suspicious of the soiled linen. "If you stand near them, you'll get a headache," they tell newcomers.

Along the west wall—though how can one tell west from east in a place where the sun never shines in?—along the far wall, then, are ranged six washing machines and near them three centrifugal wringers and one "tumbler." The whole room vibrates with the pulsations of the machinery—the click of the washing machines, the dull whirring of the wringers, and the low rumble of the mangles. Occasionally the noise rises to a nerve-racking

shriek as some portion of the machinery becomes overheated.

The soapy water splashes on the floor from the washing machines, which revolve two times forward, two times back; men in rubber boots slop through the puddles, packing soiled linen in some machines, taking white washed linen out of others. There is an odor of soap and kerosene about the place—"smells like a Chinaman," say the girls. The clean wet linen the men dump into centrifugal wringers, to be whirled rapidly about till all the water is thrown off the spinning mass. From the wringers the linen, now in tight, hard wads, is thrown into the tumblers—great wooden hogheads on axles, to be tossed and tumbled about till it is shaken out of its hard folds.

Up to here the clothes are handled in the mass; each lot from this lodging-house or that restaurant has gone from washing machine to wringer, to tumbler, and at last to the shaking table. From now on each piece receives individual attention. For this reason a half-dozen men can handle the wash at Gunter's, but it takes some forty women to get through the shaking, pressing, and folding.

First, the linen goes to the "shakers," who lift each article from the heap on the table and with a quick snap smooth out every wrinkle; then to the manglers; who feed them into the hungry maw of the mangle; next to the "catchers," who receive the hot, dry pieces in rapid succession. "Say, you feeders, don't you get us stuck! These tablecloths are long," they call out when the articles come too fast. And last to the quick-motioned "folders," who fold and stack and tie. The pink ticket always accompanies its own particular lot. It perches on a nail by the shaking table, it travels through the mangle on the edge of the first sheet, it warns the folders and packers of a new lot.

This day the mangles stopped at twelve o'clock as usual, and the old man trudged round, turning out the lights. He left only three burning. As the noon-day was only three-quarters of an hour long, few of the women had time to go home to dinner. Most of them made tea and ate the luncheon they had brought with them.

Jennie invested the ten cents her aunt had given her for fare in food at a small dirty delicatessen store across the street. She bought three wilted cream puffs at a penny each, a hunk of leadish cheese-cake for two cents, and a small mince pie for five cents. The baker only knows what was in that pie.

Maimie, one of the girls whom she had known when she was there before, bought five cents' worth of a liquid called coffee at the same place and carried it back to the laundry in a tin bucket.

#### At the Noon Hour

THE two girls sat on a table under one of the lights and shared their luncheons and talked.

That is, Jennie talked; Maimie's conversation was limited to saying as she pushed the tin bucket toward Jennie, "Drink some." She said this very often, and managed to make Jennie drink most of the stuff. She was a generous little soul, and she admired Jennie with all the force of her feeble wits. Jennie talked incessantly: "Say, this here coffee tastes like they'd



She managed to make Jennie drink most of the stuff



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washed their dishes in it—say, I bet they washed their dish-rags in it!"

A neatly dressed, middle-aged woman with lovely, anxious eyes was telling a friend: "He's a good man. Every morning he says to me: 'I'll get up and make the tea,' he says. 'No,' I says, 'you lay still and I'll make it,' and he says: 'No, I'd kinder like a cup myself—just so's I'll let him make it for me."

"He," her husband, was a riveter and worked on steel frames, high in the air. One day he fell from the bridge he was helping build. A passing tug picked his battered body out of the water, and doctors patched him together enough to enable him to crawl about on crutches the three years since. He could get no damages from the construction company because, as his wife explains, "nothing broke. If something had broke they'd had to pay. We

lawed about it, but they said it was his own fault, and if they paid Jim it would make other men careless." The few hundred insurance Jim carried went to pay the bills of his accident and Jim's wife went into the laundry. She is plucky about it. "He's a good man," she says. "When he was working I always had the best. He always liked to see me and the children fixed up. He's a good man."

Many of the women in laundries like Gunter's are there because their husbands have been injured or are too old to work at their trades. Their wives must become bread-winners.

In another group a thin, flat-bosomed old woman, shaped like a wooden doll and moving as jerkily, laments: "If I had so many dollars as I've worked days in this laundry I shouldn't be working here now!"

A woman with a swollen black eye is saying: "I hope we don't work late to-night. I've got to do up my Kitty's white dress to-night." The mention of working late loosens all tongues.

"Ain't it fierce; las' night I couldn't get my boot on, my foot was so swell; I had to borrow an ol' one o' one o' the men!"

"I got mine on, but I couldn't lace 'em!"

"An' Sunday ain't no rest. You got to wash and iron an' look over the beds—cause you can't see ter do that at night—an' there's the rooms to clean, and—I tell you what I'd like to do; I'd like to be sittin' at home now with the rooms all clean, watchin' the rain come down. I like to watch the rain come down."

"Like the rain!" I'd like it, if I knew my children warn't out in it. They'll go to school soaking

(Continued on page 26)

# Canada and the United States

Notes from the autobiography of the late Goldwin Smith, one of the pioneers of the movement to unite the two great English-speaking countries of North America, and a strong believer in the manifest destiny theory—a glance into the future of Canada

By GOLDWIN SMITH

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**O**F THE few people in England who thought about colonial subjects in my day, the general opinion was that the destiny of the colonies was independence. I brought that opinion, certainly not one disparaging either to the colonies or to the mother country, with me to Canada. It drew me to a set of Canadian youths strongly imbued with it. They made me the President of their National Club, founded for the union and intercourse of all patriotic Canadians without distinction of political party. But in view of the situation, geographical, racial, social, and commercial, I was led to the conviction that the separation of the two great bodies of English-speaking people on the American continent would not last forever, and that union free and equal was in this case, as it had been in the case of Scotland and England, the decree of destiny. The word annexation, implying a forced submission on the part of Canada, never passed my lips. That ultimate union was my opinion I avowed, and it exposed me to the insults and scurvy of a violent separationist and, as it was called, United Empire Loyalist clique which tried to expel me from the St. George's Society, without success; though the behavior of the club on the occasion, seeing that I had simply held my personal opinions and done nothing whatever to compromise the club, and that the club was purely social and beneficent, was hardly such as that of English gentlemen would have been.

The continent was one. Social fusion was rapidly advancing. The commercial union of the continent dictated by nature only awaited the repeal of unnatural and iniquitous laws. Drawn to American centers of employment, Canadians were mingling with the people of the United States at the rate of twenty thousand a year. The churches interchanged pastors. A Canadian clergyman, just after reviling continental union and its supporters, accepted an American curé. Societies such as that of the Free Masons crossed the line. (The Canadian Pacific Railroad, Canada's great line of communication, the administration of which it was proclaimed was to be purely Canadian, soon had an American President. The Canadian currency was not pounds and shillings but dollars and cents. Intermarriage was frequent.) Circumstances of every sort, besides race and language, foretold ultimate union. The attempts of United Empire Loyalism in Canada to keep alive international antipathy were fruitless.

#### Not Annexation, but Voluntary Reunion

**W**E NEED not talk about annexation, an offensive term; the question is whether there will not some day be a voluntary reunion of the English-speaking race upon this continent, for the obvious purposes of free intercourse, social and commercial, promotion of common interest and for common defense. Such was the union of Scotland with England, long opposed and made more difficult by the memory of their wars. Already the social fusion of Canada with the States is complete. Commercial fusion would now be complete were it not for the efforts of a body of commercial gentlemen who want a barrier drawn across the continent.

That I was at the bottom of the annexationist movement of 1892 is completely disproved by the very letter produced in proof of it. The movement had its origin in commercial discontent as well among the agriculturists of Ontario as among the commercial men of Quebec. I was steadily looking to the interests of England, which I believed would not be set back but furthered by the reunion of her progeny.

In England I had held, as did other people who thought about the colonial question generally, that the destiny of the colony was independence, for

which the mother country was training them. I brought that conviction to this continent, where it linked me to a band of young Canadians called "Canada First," who made me president of their club. But a nearer view of the facts convinced me that a separate Canada, straggling in broken line along the north of the continent and exposed to the attack of what were becoming powers in the west, was not the destined end. My opinion was changed from ultimate independence to ultimate union with the English population to the south. How long this may be in coming about I do not presume to say. All thoughts of bringing it about by violence of any kind I heartily abjure.

This dispute about naval unity and common action in naval wars seems not unlikely to present the situation vividly and bring the question to a head.

Some years later the distress following a bad harvest bred a movement in favor of annexation.

#### A Common Problem—the Tariff

**F**OR free trade against protectionism as the cause, not of a party, but of the whole community and of humanity at large, I felt free as a citizen of the world, and bound as a follower and friend of Bright and Cobden to do my best. My best I did, as the "Handbook of Commercial Union" will testify; and if the evil one was then too strong for us, discussion enlightens and helps the cause. There is the same battle to be fought on both sides of the line, and with the same disadvantage, the forces of protectionism being concentrated in a compact party with a wily leader, while those of free trade were scattered. A Canadian plunderer of the people, a man himself, living in a fine house, said the other day that he would like to see a wall as high as Haman's gallows between the two parts of a continent which nature has most manifestly decreed to be commercially one. I did not, as was said I did, originate this or any movement in favor of free

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The late Goldwin Smith

trade with the United States or of annexation. I might be qualified to be an advocate. I was not qualified to be a leader and in a strange country. I supported with my pen and sometimes, though very rarely, with my tongue, movements with which I concurred, that was all. I did not form or head them.

In these movements and the attendant controversies I supported the policy which I believed to be best for England as well as for Canada and the continent to which Canada belonged. England was uppermost in my thoughts. But I was thus exposed to the ire of Imperialists, to some of whom the character and manners of the English gentleman were an object rather of praise than of imitation.

(The British kingdom is geographically united; it is divided at least only by the narrow Irish Channel.) The union of the Canadian Provinces resembles, as a wit said in the debate, not that of a bundle of rods, gaining strength by their union, to which a confederationist had complacently compared it, but that of seven fishing rods tied together by the ends. Such a geographical dispersion seems to preclude identity of interest, and with it unanimity in council; though about this we shall learn more when the effects of western annexation are fully felt. There are in Canada no social materials for a House of Lords, nor is there anything like that independent gentry which has furnished the conservative element in the House of Commons. The leading men in Canada are commercial, and can not leave their business offices for Ottawa; or if they do, it is on business of their own.

Confederation, when settled itself, could not beget issues of principle. The contest between parties again became a struggle of factions for power and place, with the rancor, intrigue, and corruption inseparable from such a contest, and with the sort of statesmanship that it forms.

Two excursions into the northwest were most interesting. They opened such a vision of that which is to be. But the vast unbroken expanse rather breeds melancholy, though not in the farmer's breast. The extent of cultivable soil must be infinite. A visit to a spot where cultivation has been going on for over thirty years, settled doubts as to its permanence. Under circumstances so novel and so impressive will not something like a new character be formed?

#### What of Canada on the Pacific?

**I**MIGRATION is rushing into the northwest in a flood. The effect, economically, will, of course, be a vast increase both of population and of wealth. In point of character and politically, what will it be? How will it affect political relations with old Canada? Will the northwest be content to be ruled from Ottawa? Problems of this kind, however, are being opened not here alone but over the world generally, by the increase of intercourse and the mutual influence consequent thereon. Let us only pray that the issue may not be a hostile struggle for territory and prolongation of war.

British Columbia has beauty, wealth, much that has attracted many to it already, while more must be attracted to it in time. But the grave question presents itself. Whose will British Columbia be? Can American and British Dreadnoughts, even supposing them to be friendly united, hold the Pacific? What will be the limit to the growth of the military power of Japan? Is it likely that there will be a junction of Japan with China? Will Germany, provoked perhaps by the mischief-making of British protectionists, throw itself into the Japanese and Chinese scale? Will India rise in alliance with Japan and China? It is hard to discern the future; specially hard if the greed of commerce persists in stimulating the passion of war.

# Mayor Gaynor and Hearst



Cartoon of Mayor Gaynor as a "barker" for the fight pictures



Report in Hearst's New York "American" of the mass meeting to denounce Mayor Gaynor

# Insurgency and Business

By MARK SULLIVAN

**A** FEW weeks ago, when Miles Poindexter was winding up his victorious campaign for the Senatorship, the State of Washington was flooded with a circular whose character is sufficiently indicated by a very brief abstract. It began with a description of the hard times in Seattle from 1892 until 1897 and the "numbers that loafed the streets, hungry, homeless, and despondent." Then the circular went on to predict in shrieking language that Poindexter's success would mean a repetition of those panic conditions:

"If Poindexter succeeds . . . building operations will cease; railroad construction will cease; mills and factories of all kinds will close; thousands upon thousands of men will be thrown out of employment; those who remain at work will work at reduced wages."

This particular circular was anonymous; its authors knew better than they said. But there are others willing to fatter the same sort of argument. The cartoon on this page is a witness of this. Another, chosen at random, is a little paper in Oklahoma called the "Enid Events." Its editor heads his account of the recent Maine elections with these words in large type:

"Agitation, Reform, Insurgency, and Anarchy Bring Forth Their Usual Fruits."

Elsewhere, the same editor writes these words concerning COLLIER'S. Whether the spirit is meant to be friendly warning or the malevolent anticipation of joy, the intelligent reader can guess:

"If the incendiary policies of COLLIER'S were put into effect by any possible event of an elephadonk<sup>1</sup> victory in 1912, the results upon the country would be so disastrous that the alleged 'National Weekly' would be forced to the wall and compelled to liquidate at thirty cents on the dollar."

(This Oklahoma editor might profitably focus his powers of cerebration on the probability that the magazines and weeklies, and such large business institutions as the Kansas City "Star" and the Philadelphia "North American," are committing harakiri—properties more sensitive than most others to business depression, because the commodity which they sell is advertising.)

A common source of this sort of shrieking is a certain class of speculative brokerage house in Wall Street, typified by J. S. Bache & Co., a firm whose political connections caused them to be threatened with legal process for refusing to show their books in the present New York legislative investigation. In a circular letter to their customers they say:

"Under the lash of Mr. Roosevelt's tongue the Western Insurgents are becoming wild. . . . Kansas is lashed down to-day with laws that cramp her healthy growth and individual freedom like a strait-jacket of steel. . . . People will not live in a community surcharged with fanaticism.

the Roosevelt aggregation encounters its wildest and most enthusiastic reception. . . . His improper and presumptuous criticisms of the Supreme Court are worthy only of the leader of a mob. His speeches are those of a demagogue, and are intended to, and do, arouse excitement and resentment. . . . By his broad-spread tirades against the business honesty of the nation, without specifying particulars, he sacrifices all business throughout the United States. . . . He is a destroyer, not an upbuilder. He endeavors to tear down by violent criticism, but offers no sane remedy or reasonable method of improvement. . . ."

This sort of thing, in much more violent words, can be found duplicated in the trade letters of a score of Wall Street's speculative brokerage houses. They recall that brief and effective editorial in the "Saturday Evening Post" concerning Mr. Roosevelt's speeches denouncing dishonesty: "Why not blame the One who said it first?"

Now the truth is there are two Wall Streets, and there are few misapprehensions so unfortunate as the one which makes this name of America's financial center an epithet which is uttered, nine times out of ten, in contumely. There is, it is true, a Wall Street of speculation, of bears and bulls and lambs, of schemes and deals, of tickers and fly-by-night Monte Cristos, a Wall Street which thrives on violent fluctuations and whose one concern is to get rich quick. *But there is also a Wall Street of investment, a Wall Street which is sound and sane and conservative, a Wall Street whose one concern is that investments shall be safe—not that they shall fly violently up and down—a Wall Street upon which every savings bank and every agency of thrift in the United States is more or less dependent, a genuinely conservative Wall Street which deserves and has the confidence of sober business men everywhere—the Wall Street of the great bankers, not the speculative brokers. It is this less spectacular but infinitely more weighty section of financial America that is typified by the following quotation from a circular describing investment bonds, sent out by Crawford, Dyer, & Cannon, members of the New York Stock Exchange:*

"The chronicles which have been written during the past five years contain the records of one of the most interesting and vital periods of the industrial history of the United States. All of the chronicles of this period of change are not yet written, but they will undoubtedly be completed within a comparatively short time. With the present Government advocating publicity of corporate affairs, the prosecution of dishonest practices, and the elimination of corrupt and unfair methods, the entire business of the country will be benefited and the securities already issued largely enhanced in value.

"The number of those who save money and regularly make investments in high-grade stocks and bonds is increasing yearly. Consequently, everything that can be done to further safeguard the interests of these investors may be considered of the greatest advantage both to themselves and to the country. We are growing older and more experienced as an industrial nation, and like other great nations which have been through feverish development periods, we are growing more conservative."



The Coming Adversaries

This cartoon is taken from the Portland "Oregonian." This is the "Oregonian's" picture of the progress of the Insurgent movement. The owners and editors of the "Oregonian" want the people of Oregon and the Northwest to understand that the victory of men like Poindexter in Washington and Johnson in California means what this picture sets forth. People who live in Portland will have enough information to know whether this represents a sincere intellectual conviction on the part of the "Oregonian," or merely another case of the servility of the vested interests."

## "INSURGENTS"

**A** FEW YEARS hence and we shall find ourselves wondering why the attitude of the progressive section of the Republican Party excited such intense bitterness. There is nothing immoral in insurgency such as that of a Dolliver or a Fowler, although to judge by the New York "Sun" and other worshipers of the vested interests, some wrong has been inflicted when one section of a party grows strong enough to enforce its views upon the rest.

"This is the normal working of party government, and in no other self-governing country in the world would the insurgent be abused like a pickpocket, irrespective of whether the changes he desired were wise or not. Insurgency obtains in any democratic condition, and the name merely begs the question. We are a nation of insurgents, and if we are to continue to hand on the traditions of the embattled farmers of Lexington, most sensible people will believe that the evidence of national virility afforded thereby is well worth the sacrifice of Mr. Cannon's much-loved job, or even of the services of a number of politicians who must pass into private life.

"Our whole national life is insurgent. There is an insurgent element which keeps Wall Street clean. Some insurgents terrified the 'regulars' and 'stand-patters' of 1905 by an attack upon financial methods of kind not easy to characterize politely. That insurgency changed the government of Wall Street. Out of its consequences there arose a party conservative but progressive, independent but loyal, which has been able in the past five years to shape the policy of the financial center to the great advantage of the whole country.

"We are all of us a great deal too scared of names, most of which mean rather less than nothing. Anybody who wants to take the hand of privilege out of the public pocket is called an 'agitator,' and told that he is undermining the conditions of business. The sympathies of this newspaper are essentially conservative, but there are certain phases of 'business' which it would gladly see undermined with a stick of moral dynamite. We would even undergo the terrible peril of being called an insurgent therefor.

"What is wanted and needed is the most direct expression of public opinion, if the popular will is to prevail as it ought to prevail. If insurgency will test the old shibboleths and cast new light upon new problems, we, for our part, are humbly grateful. The moral gain even before the election is beyond price, and the interruption of a certain kind of 'business' seems to us to be a trifle to pay for such an advantage."

This editorial appeared on Tuesday, September 20, in the daily "Wall Street Journal," which is without a rival as the leading financial paper in America. It represents not the views of the predatory buccaneers on the outskirts of wealth, intent on corrupt privileges, but the sound convictions of conservative bankers—the very heart of that part of business which is not only the most powerful but is at the same time honest and enlightened

grade stocks and bonds is increasing yearly. Consequently, everything that can be done to further safeguard the interests of these investors may be considered of the greatest advantage both to themselves and to the country. We are growing older and more experienced as an industrial nation, and like other great nations which have been through feverish development periods, we are growing more conservative."

<sup>1</sup> A new political term of obvious hybrid derivation, contributed by the West.

## Marion Harland Joins the Duntley Crusade

for Cleaner, Happier, Healthier Homes



I want you to help me accomplish a mission that is very near and dear to my heart.

It is a great crusade for every woman who has a home and I want you to work with me, both for your own sake and for the great good of the loved ones in your home.

When I first heard of the Vacuum Cleaner, that marvelous invention appealed to me instantly as the most wonderful benefit to women that had been produced in centuries. I have watched its development with unceasing interest for years but it was not until I saw and used the Duntley Vacuum Cleaner that I felt an irresistible impulse to tell you what it would do for you.

Acting on that impulse I wrote Mr. Duntley last May, telling him of my belief in his Vacuum Cleaner—telling him also that I wanted him to make it possible for every woman to have one in her home.

I asked him to make a Duntley Vacuum Cleaner which would do perfect work and still be light enough in weight for any woman to handle comfortably—to sell that Vacuum Cleaner at a price within reach of the woman who does her own housework and has to count her pennies, for she needs it most. I asked him to sell it on easy monthly payments so small that she could meet them out of her pin money.

To my delight Mr. Duntley replied that my plan was not only possible but practical—that he would at once get out a Vacuum Cleaner such as I suggested.

*True to his word, he has perfected the new Duntley No. 6—just the size and kind I hoped he would make. It is only a trifle smaller than the famous No. 1 Duntley Cleaner, but weighs much less, and is exactly right for a snug, cozy home or apartment.*

Mr. Duntley has also made it possible for you to pay for your Vacuum Cleaner out of your pin money, and never feel it a burden—just as I asked him to.

Best of all—he has set aside one hundred thousand dollars for me to spend in my own way to tell you how you can make use of the Vacuum Cleaner to escape the drudgery of house cleaning; how you can, to a great extent, insure the lives of your loved ones; and to tell you about his generous offer of a free trial, a special price and special terms on this new Duntley No. 6. I can tell you only a little of this here, so I want to write you a personal letter, telling you of the ways I have found for using this wonderful machine in my own home—ways which I believe are not usually known. How I have found that it is a prevention from the terrible White Plague and from so many of the worrisome home problems. Write to me and give me this opportunity.

I want you to read here what Mr. Duntley so kindly calls the "Marion Harland Special Offer." Read how you can have his Vacuum Cleaner on trial in your own home for twenty-four hours without one cent of expense. If you do not want to keep it, you will be under no obligation whatever.

I know that you can depend upon what Mr. Duntley says. Accept his offer with perfect confidence. I ask you, for your own sake, to help me in my crusade by mailing the coupon to me in care of Mr. Duntley.

*Won't you fill it in and mail it now?*

Sincerely your friend,

**Marion Harland**  
Domestic Director

Use the Duntley Vacuum Cleaner 24 Hours FREE

\$3.00 Keeps It in Your Home



The new Duntley No. 6 will not only save money for you, but it may be made to pay for itself and produce a steady income without labor on your part. Let Marion Harland Tell You How This new Duntley No. 6 should be known as the Marion Harland Vacuum Cleaner. You are indebted to her for this remarkable offer and for her Pin Money Payment plan. The No. 6 operates noiselessly, is light and easy to carry from room to room; costs but a couple of cents an hour to operate.

**J. W. DUNTLEY, President.**

For MARION HARLAND, Domestic Director  
Duntley Manufacturing Company  
409 Harvester Bldg., Chicago.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Miss Harland: Please tell me how to get the Duntley Cleaner on Pin Money Payments, and how it can be made to pay for itself and produce an income.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

I have electric current in my home.

IN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

## Gunter's Steam Laundry

(Continued from page 21)

wet!" replied the woman with the black eye.

Off by herself, disdainful of social speech, sat Mrs. Cody. Mrs. Cody was large and shapeless. No one knew how old she was nor how long she had worked for Gunter. Her face looked as a lump of putty which a child has rudely modeled, with pencil-point eyes, a twisted mouth, and a pinch-up nose; years had washed all expression out of it. Her scanty hair was twisted in a tight knot at the back of her head. There was something the matter with her feet—she called it "rh'umtism"—and she progressed by inches. The journey from her room, a block away, to the laundry took time. Inside the laundry she walked holding on to the tables and trucks. She stood all day at the table; for an hour at a time she did not move her feet from the spot on which they rested. At noon she sat on a soapbox just where she had worked, eating her cold lunch. The old man had not spared her a light, and she sat in darkness, but the darkness was kind to her; no one could see if she got a flat bottle out of her petticoat and took a wee drop to put life into her old bones. All that was known about her was that she was cranky, had a son in prison for life, and the boss wrote letters for her. She received \$4 a week, paid \$1.50 for her room, and out of the remainder bought her bread, tea, bacon, and whisky.

### The Little Race War

ONE of the good points of Gunter's is the way they keep on old, worked-out hands like Mrs. Cody and the gas-lighter and put up with their failing strength.

Afternoon was like morning. The only break came about five o'clock, when the boss, exasperated beyond endurance by the happy insouciance of an Italian girl, fired her. Then arose a clamor that beat against the rafters. Loud sobs and unintelligible vituperation from the girl; curses and very intelligible vituperation from the boss; chattering indignation from the Italians; and unconcealed satisfaction among the Irish.

"What's your number?" cried the boss—"tell me your number and I'll give you your money and you beat it!" The girl made a dramatic exit, scorning the money, but fifteen minutes later her mother rushed in with loud lamentations to secure it.

Jennie had been feeding towels lengthwise, sending them in a long continuous series. Annunciate at the back of the mangle had been receiving them, slipping one after the other from the apron on to an orderly pile, ready for the folders.

"See me get her goat," warned Jennie, whispering. Then making sure the boss was out of sight, she began laying the towels all sorts of ways—crosswise, lengthwise, cornerwise, folded, creased, and with corners turned down. Annunciate came rushing round the mangle, chattering, shaking her fist, and making faces like an angry child. Jennie eyed her scornfully.

"What's eatin' you? Yer crazy, that's the matter with you. Skiddoo! Want ter fight, do yer? If yer fight me there'll be just two hits; I'll hit you and you'll hit the ground. Bad luk to yer fer a dirty Guiney!"

There was no pause for supper. Some of the girls ate food they had saved from their luncheon and some drank lukewarm water from whisky flasks. The flasks had screw tops and were convenient.

"What you got in that bottle?" demanded the harassed boss. "Aw"—in mock disappointment—"thought I was goin' to get a swig."

### The After-Supper Stint

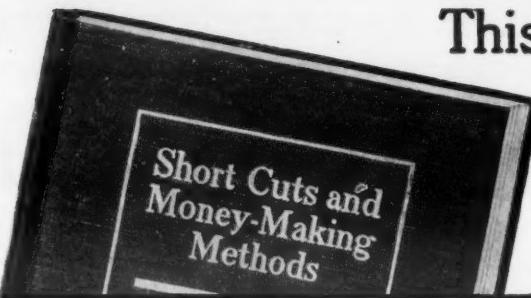
MAMIE explained to Jennie: "There was whisky in that bottle last week. Bet and Lulu was on this mangle and they got soured. My God, they had a head on 'em! They got the tickets all mixed up and the folders never noticed and sent the linen out wrong on Saturday night. He fired 'em both!"

Jennie snorted disdainfully: "Aw, slush! A girl needs a drink in this here hell heat."

The pulsations of the machinery engines worked themselves into a rhythm, to which the workers unconsciously kept time. As Jennie laid towel after towel on the moving apron her body swayed forward and back, forward and back. The woman taking the dry towels off the moving apron on the other side of the mangle caught the same rhythm as they came one after another, one after another.

The clock was in the office. The women could not see it from where they worked. Occasionally a brave soul would pretend an errand to the third "shaking" table, and with a quick glance through the pay window discover the time. When she returned, the information would be sent around in low tones; there was a feeling

## This Book Will Show You How to Get More Business



### And Cut the Cost of the Business You Already Have

You Can Have a Copy Free if you will give us the information we ask.

"*Short Cuts and Money-Making Methods*" is a complete work, compiled from actual methods hammered out through years of experience by 512 managers and officials in 239 distinct lines of business. The purpose of this 128-page book is to teach the simplest and best ways of handling lists of names. Its Contents It tells how to compile a live mailing list. It shows how to keep that list up-to-date every day. It shows how to follow up a list. It tells how to minimize the expense of the routine and detail work of maintaining lists of names in the advertising, auditing, shipping, payroll and general departments of every business. It gives the latest and best solution of the whole list problem.

How You Can Get this Book Free "*Short Cuts and Money-Making Methods*" is an expensive book, cloth bound, gold-lettered and handsomely printed and illustrated. We cannot distribute it indiscriminately. We therefore ask you to give us the following information on your regular business letterhead: Name of firm—business—your name and position—how many names you have on your mailing list—how often you address this list—how many statements you send out and how many names you have on your payroll.

If you do not care to give us the above information, you can have this book for \$1.50

Manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, dealers, bankers, officials of insurance companies, public service corporations, Government Departments, secretaries of associations, auditors, paymasters, heads of shipping departments, officials and executives of every business—in fact, everybody interested in and using lists of names, should have a copy of this book.

To the man who uses or can use a list of names, this book will prove invaluable, because, in addition to other information, it describes the manifold and profitable uses of the

**Addressograph**

PRINTS FROM TYPE

— a machine that makes an office boy or girl the equal of twenty clerks in the handling of routine and detail work in each and every department of every business.

Write today for your copy

Addressograph Company, 906 W. Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.



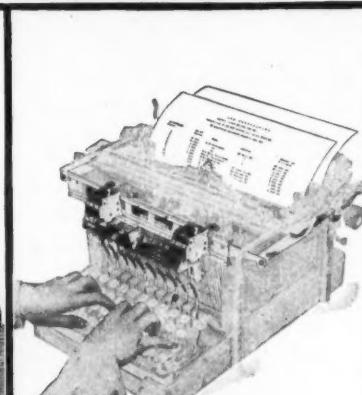
### 30 Years ago

we said:

"You cannot afford to

### Write

in the old way."



### To-Day

we say:

"You cannot afford to

### Add

in the old way."

**N**EW conditions create new needs. When writing was limited the pen would do it. When adding was limited the head would do it. But thirty years ago the Remington Typewriter removed all limitations from writing. As the world's writing grew its adding grew, for writing created more business and business created more adding. Thus when we solved the writing problem, we created the adding problem. Now we have solved the new problem of our own creation.

For thirty years we have sold you writing machines to build your business. Now we sell you combined writing and adding machines which build your business and at the same time record your business.

We will gladly send you on request a copy of an illustrated booklet which tells you all about the

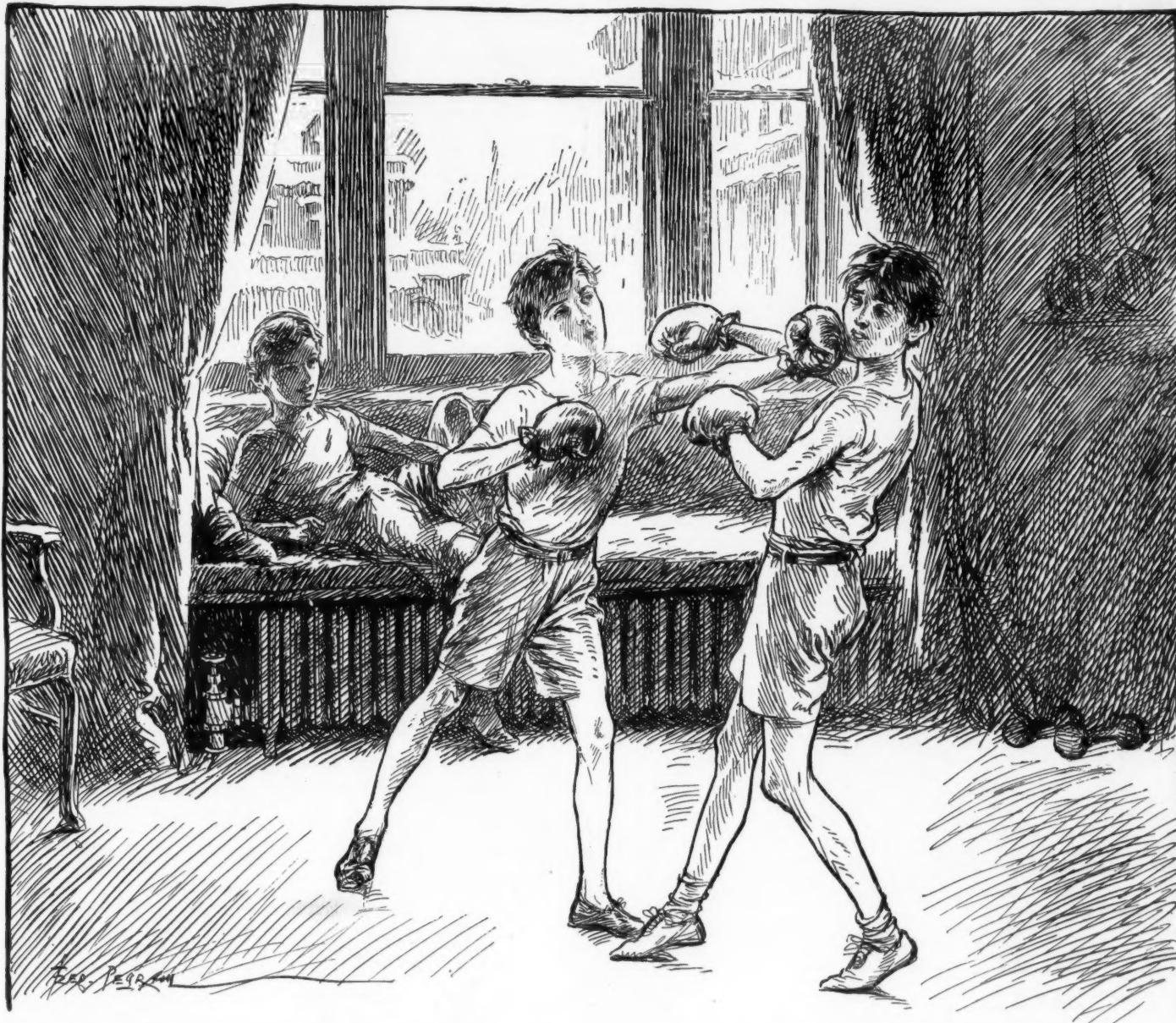
### Model 11

**Remington Typewriter Company (Incorporated)**  
Address 325-327 Broadway, New York  
or Any City on Earth

**Remington Typewriter with Wahl Adding and Subtracting Attachment**

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

# Value of healthful heating



The vigor of coming generations depends upon protecting physical man by correct hygienic conditions in the home—a pure frequently changed, evenly warmed atmosphere, as distinguished from the ash-dust and coal-gas-laden air inseparable from old-fashioned heating methods. That is why

## AMERICAN & IDEAL RADIATORS & BOILERS

childhood and youth—like growing plants—are spent in houses and buildings invigoratingly warmed and ventilated by these heating outfits.

These outfits should be put in every home, however humble, because they not only assist to produce a temperature suited to a baby or an athlete, but they soon repay their cost in the coal savings, absence of repairs, and in the cleanliness which saves much wear on household furnishings. IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators are now easily put in any class of building—old or new—farm or city. We cordially invite requests for valuable new catalog—puts you under no obligation whatever to buy. Tell us kind of building you wish to heat.

IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators are used to warm the great gyms at Harvard, Yale, West Point, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Michigan, Chicago and at many other colleges and leading schools. But greatest strides are made where



A No. 22 IDEAL Boiler and 240 ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner \$115, were used to Hot-Water heat this cottage.

At these prices the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent seller. This did not include cost of pipe, fittings, valves, etc., which installation is extra and varies according to climatic and other conditions.

## AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Write Dept. 46

282-286 Michigan Avenue, Chicago

Public Showrooms and Warehouses located at Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Birmingham, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Seattle, San Francisco, Brantford (Ontario), London, Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Dusseldorf, Milan.





Frankly, we aim at the golden mean!

Cut our clothing for men, and boys in styles that are neither ridiculously radical, nor of a by-gone day.

In short, such clothes as a gentleman wears, whether he lives East or West, North or South.

Such clothes as critical New York approves, and buys.

Ready for you in our three Broadway stores and at a few of the leading retailers' in other cities.

Write us for samples, if none of our agencies is near.

Rogers Peet & Company  
New York City

258 Broadway 842 Broadway 1302 Broadway  
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

## Manning-Bowman ALCOHOL Gas Stoves

*The Alcolite Wick-Feed Burner burns denatured alcohol*

MANNING-BOWMAN Alcohol Gas Stoves can be used interchangeably with Chafing Dish or Coffee Pot Style Percolator and, in addition, will take any cooking utensil and cook as complete a meal as can be done on a kitchen range. These stoves are supplied with Manning-Bowman Chafing Dishes or may be bought separately.

All dealers have them and the Manning-Bowman Quality Coffee Percolators, Chafing Dishes, "Eclipse" Bread Mixer, etc.

*Write for free Book of Recipes and Catalog "K-23".*

MANNING, BOWMAN & CO.  
Meriden, Conn.

No. 84 Stove used with No. 345 Chafing Dish.

## MUNICIPAL BONDS

Safest investments known. Yielding from 4% to 6%. Write for Circular.  
**ULEN, SUTHERLIN & CO.**  
BANKERS  
CHICAGO

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

that it would irritate the boss to hear them talking about the time. When no one dared go look at the clock, there were ways of guessing how late it was. The drivers came in from their last delivery about six; some of the women watched for them.

The legal working day for women in New York State is ten hours. There was a placard containing the factory law in fine print tacked high up in the dark entry. Subdivision 3 of section 77 contained the statement: ". . . No woman shall be employed or permitted to work in any factory in this State . . . more than six days or sixty hours in any one week; nor for more than ten hours in any one day." Another section explained that public laundries came under the factory law.

### A Law Disregarded

ACCORDING to the law, printed in fine type and posted high in that dark entry, the working day should have closed at 6.15, since it began at 7.30 and the luncheon time was only three-quarters of an hour. The law is good, but it is not enforced. There are few inspectors, many laundries, and the public don't care.

At 7.15 the women at Gunter's had worked eleven hours; at 8.15 they had worked twelve hours. Nor was it the first time that week that they had worked an overlong day. Monday had been a short day—twenty minutes short of ten hours; but Tuesday had been eleven hours and a half; Wednesday had been eleven hours and a quarter; this was Thursday; Friday was always the longest day of the week; Saturday you couldn't tell about in advance.

To be sure, the women were paid for this overtime work, in the ratio of their wages. The Irish "shakers" receiving \$4 a week earned six and two-thirds cents an hour. That is, it took each one of the shakers approximately ten minutes to earn one penny; ten minutes of shaking sheets heavy with dampness, of pulling clumsy wooden trucks, lifting damp linen from the trucks to the table, staggering under great bundles of damp linen carried to the mangle—ten minutes of this work to earn one penny. In that same time, the "feeders," who had stood continuously since a quarter to one in the steamy heat in front of the mangle at their unvarying, monotonous toil, and the "receivers," who for the same length of time had worked at top speed in the feverish dry heat behind the mangle—these women in ten minutes earned a fraction over a penny.

### Worse at Other Laundries

THE boss at Gunter's says the women like to work the overtime for the extra money; he speaks harshly of outside meddlers who want the overtime regulation enforced; he says the women need that extra money. It is true the women need that money—God knows they need each penny—but even more than the twenty or twenty-five cents they earn in three hours extra work they need the strength that work takes out of them. A woman needs more than average strength to stand laundry work ten hours a day, sixty hours a week, the year round, and the laundry that works its women longer is feeding their lives into its mangles along with the towels and napkins.

It was 8.30 by the clock; it was 8.35—8.40—still the boss did not ring the gong. Would they work after nine? Surely not after nine! That had happened only twice in the entire summer. At Mercer's now, or at Newton's you might work till kingdom-come, but Gunter's wasn't so bad—surely not after nine. 8.45—8.50—8.55—9. The gong was not rung. The faint ripple of expectancy died away and the women worked on stupidly, listlessly. It was going to be the third time this summer, after all. Well, what could you do about it? It was worse at Mercer's, it was worse at Newton's—there you might work till kingdom-come. At Gunter's it wouldn't be later than 9.30 at the worst.

### The Breaking Point for One

ONE woman at the shaking table laid down unsnapped the pillow-case she had lifted from the heap before her. She was a small, insignificant woman. She pulled her black knit shawl out from under the table and wound it about her head with hands that shook.

"Where be ye goin'?" asked her neighbor. The woman's voice trembled as she answered: "None of yer business! I ain't fool enough to work here if you be."

As she walked the length of the laundry the eyes of every woman followed her, though their hands were still busy. At the door she turned and faced them all. She stood on the threshold, her black dress and shawl melting into the darkness behind her, her little drawn face white against the blackness. Helpless rage shook her tired, hungry body. She spoke clearly, slowly, not over-loudly: "God—damn—Gunter's—laundry!"



Before ordering your next suit insist on seeing the handsome new Shackamaxon styles.

Beautiful clear-finished and undressed wovens; plain and fancy serges; and fine soft cheviots; all in the latest colorings and exclusive designs.

You cannot obtain these rich and distinctive effects in ordinary fabrics.

You are not only better dressed when you order your clothes made from Shackamaxon guaranteed fabrics, but you save money.

A suit from these handsome perfectly-finished fabrics, cut and made to your individual measure by a competent tailor, costs very little more than you would pay for an ordinary-looking ready-made suit that gives you nowhere near the satisfaction and service.

The small difference in price—if there is any—is more than made up by the exceptional wear that you get out of Shackamaxons.—To say nothing of style.

The quality of these beautiful fabrics shows at a glance. It shows when you feel of their soft pliable silky texture. It shows above all when you put them on.

They drape gracefully to your figure, as only such fabrics can. And they retain their shapeliness and color and fine finish as long as you wear them.

Every tailor who handles these fabrics guarantees them in every respect. And his guarantee is backed by ours.

If any suit made from a Shackamaxon fabric shrinks or fades, or if any other fault develops in the fabric—no matter how long you have worn it—we will pay for another suit.

Write us for the name of a tailor in your vicinity who handles Shackamaxon fabrics and who will give you lasting satisfaction with your clothes.

Ask at the same time for a copy of the new Shackamaxon booklet. Its handy chart of "Correct Dress for All Occasions" is sure to interest you.

Please tell us your tailor's name when you write. If he doesn't handle the Shackamaxon fabrics he ought to. And we want to take the matter up with him.

J R KEIM & COMPANY Shackamaxon Mills  
Philadelphia

Look for the "Shackamaxon" trademark stamped on every suit pattern.

**"Shackamaxon"**  
Guaranteed fabrics

IN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

**"Take it from me,  
I know!"**

Jim Kane hands me sure-  
thing talk on wising-up to  
some real pipe-smoke.

Been pipe-shy—well, say,  
three years. Never could hit  
tobacco that'd give my old  
tongue an even break. Just quit.

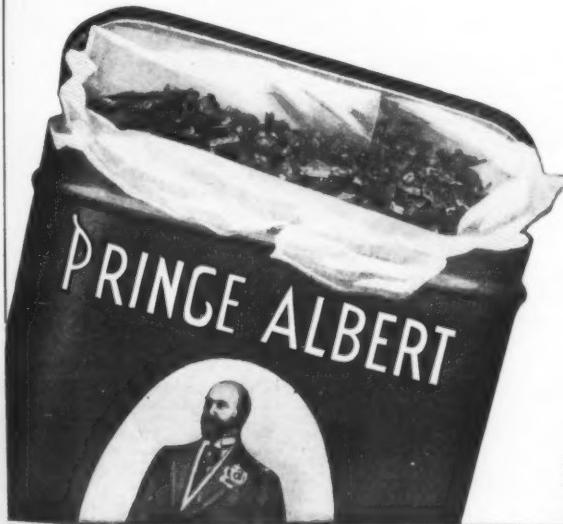
Says Jim, you go against  
that Prince Albert in the red  
box. Can't bite; got it's teeth  
pulled out. Says I, oh, you  
Jim, I bet you five it's like 'em  
all. Says he, take it from me,  
I know, I know!

I fall for the say-so, get the  
old jimmy pipe out of the cedar  
chest, and—well, now, such  
smokings!

Listen. Went to it galloping-  
like, because Jim is sure-wise.  
Smoked it from all points of  
compass; red hot, and other  
mean ways. Can't freeze it!

Say, mix up a dime with  
your nerve and get pipe happy  
like

Your Uncle Dud.



# PRINCE ALBERT

Pipe Tobacco that  
can't bite your tongue

Compare Prince Albert with any other pipe tobacco  
you ever smoked—or heard of!

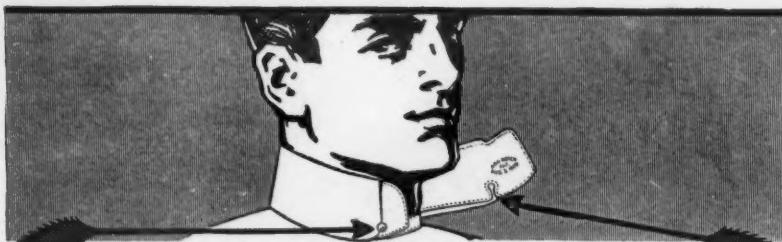
Compare Prince Albert's flavor, aroma and marvelous  
long-burning, close-fire qualities!

Smoke Prince Albert any old way. Smoke it red  
hot—one pipeful after another! It can't bite your tongue!

Take our word, you'll agree with millions of other  
pipe smokers—"Prince Albert is in a class by itself."  
*You just can't beat it!*

Now-a-days all live dealers sell Prince Albert. If you can't  
locate a "live" one send 8 cents for a liberal how-de-do  
tin. This offer holds good only in the United States.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.



## Learn this little kink and your collar troubles are over

Once you learn the simple Notch way you'll never bother with buttonholes. Wear a flat-head button like this



—and get a Notch collar with an end that looks like this



Then cut out the illustrations below and put them on your dresser where you can see them when you do this:



It is easy to put on, but even easier to take off. The buttonhole that rips out has been eliminated. It is the only close-fitting collar that stays closed, and it has ample tie space. To take it off, just put finger under long end and flip it off.

It is made in all the most fashionable models in the famous

## ARROW COLLARS

At your dealer's—15c., 2 for 25c. In Canada, 20c., 3 for 50c.

Cinett, Peabody & Co., Makers, Troy, N. Y.



## Making Shabby Woodwork New

There are scores of places about your house where the woodwork shows the scuff of wear.

You can make them like new with **Acme Quality Varno-Lac** at slight expense of money and work.

Varno-Lac stains and varnishes at one operation. It gives a beautiful, smooth finish, in any desired color and wood effect—a different one for each room: if you like. You can do over the furniture and floors to match the woodwork or vice versa. This is only one of the many

## ACME QUALITY

Paints, Enamels,  
Stains and Varnishes

There's one especially suited to any surface you may want to cover. Different enamels for porch furniture, window screens, bathtubs, iron beds and woodwork; floor paints and finishes; carriage and automobile paints and varnishes; and the very best kind of house paints.

### The Acme Quality Guide Book

tells what kind of paint or finish to use for each surface and how it should be applied. It is chockfull of valuable information. Illustrated in colors.

#### Write for complimentary copy.

Your dealer probably sells Acme Quality Paints and Finishes. Ask him for color cards from which to choose. If he cannot supply you, write to

**Acme White Lead and Color Works**  
Dept. P, Detroit, Michigan

## Some of the New Plays

(Continued from page 16)

and again, before a successful substitution can be made, the dazed but still happy young man finds three children on his hands. And finally, after the well-meaning friend has been arrested as a Black Hand kidnapper, and the real and the false parents are brought together in a farcically tempestuous scene the curtain goes down, as the young husband, giving a last shriek of bewilderment, discovers that he has no children at all.

The farcical possibilities of the idea are obvious and Miss Mayo has handled them with very unusual ingenuity and skill. Indeed, no farce of recent memory has surpassed this in its swift, compact technique. It is played with great snap and spirit, and if it were not for the distressing vulgarity of the pretended mother it might make an agreeable, as it certainly does an hilarious, evening's entertainment.

One can imagine a suburban settlement, one of those cloistered regions of quiet, green lawns and baby carriages, where such a piece might be written and played by the members of a Young Mothers' Club as a wild and refreshingly human protest against a too continuous restriction to the society of sterilized bottles and modified milk. So might the officers in some lonely army post during a Christmas blizzard concoct a roaring farce on the subject of throwing down your guns and running away from the enemy.

Broadway is another sort of place, and it is another thing to hear motherhood ridiculed through three acts by a shallow-pated coquette, quite ready to assume its appearances as she would use rouge or some new scent to arouse the languid ardor of her husband. And to see this precious young woman powder her nose and bounce joyfully into her pink bed with a "Now turn my rose-lights on me!" and with the audience honking its appreciation, dispose herself in the fashion best suited to allure the audience and appeal to the sympathies of a susceptible father, is calculated to get a bit too much on the average person's nerves to permit of that open mind necessary to the enjoyment even of farce.

### John Drew's New Play

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## The Nose Pores



### How to reduce them

Complexions, otherwise flawless, are often ruined by the conspicuous nose pores. The blood supply of the nose is comparatively poor, does not keep the pores open as they should be. They clog up, collect dirt and become enlarged.

Begin tonight to use this treatment.

Wring a wash cloth from very hot water, lather with Woodbury's Facial Soap and hold it to your nose. Do this several times. When the heat has expanded the pores, rub in a good lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap. Rub it in. Then rinse thoroughly in cold water.

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Brightener, 40c. pt. 75 qt., \$1.35 half gal. \$2.50 gallon. Mention dealer's name.

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anything so brutal in the presence of a lady—although he retires nimbly enough when Rose asks him to go.

In short, here is an excellent example of the magic of "sincerity" in writing and acting. The case of this precious young snipe is made out with perfect logic both by author and actor. And we here have a character whom the audience frankly, not to say gleefully detests; one who says enough "unsympathetic" things to supply the simple-minded villains of a dozen ordinary melodramas and yet never loses the "sympathy" of the audience, which sighs whenever he leaves the stage and brightens up the instant he returns.

#### The Commuters

After "The Chorus Lady," and the genial if rather less original "The Traveling Salesman," a good deal is naturally expected of Mr. James Forbes, when he enters the wonderfully likely region suggested by the title of his new farce, "The Commuters." In the matter of mere technique, it does show, in a way, an advance over his previous work. There is no lugged-in melodrama and the author undertakes the comparatively more subtle task of setting forth a certain atmosphere rather than that of following out the movements of a more or less fortuitous plot. The main idea—a young married man starting off for his New York office in the morning, leaving behind, unknown to his wife, a bachelor friend from the city whose hilarious condition of the evening before had left him disposed to catch the commuters' early train—is promising. The piece is funny, but it ought to be funnier, and it ought, considering the materials at hand, to have a good deal more body and significance. It is disappointing. Every now and again it simply stops and dies like a tune played on a badly fitted pianola roll. Bits of which much might be made—in the meeting of the Woman's Literary and Suffrage Club, for instance—are lost through the over-farcical key in which they are played. The constant use of slang is characteristic of the undue flippancy with which Mr. Forbes approaches this stupendous subject of suburban life. The chorus lady's slang was legitimate. It was her only way of expressing herself. It helped. The same is true of the ticket speculator's patois in Mr. Selwyn's play. It isn't legitimate in a piece of this sort, which is made of the materials, at least, out of which polite comedy is made. Like the tiresome slang in so many New York plays to-day, it is merely a bid for easy applause, a substitute for ideas, intelligently expressed. And, as a matter of fact, people who live in Montclair and Greenwich and Flushing don't talk that way.

#### Some Musical Plays

OF THE new musical pieces, "The Echo" and "Madame Sherry" have met with undoubted success. The latter is the latest example of the type of musical comedy which "The Merry Widow" made popular. And it is a pretty pale and commonplace descendant of that brilliant parent. It has a dance song, a slow waltz with curious minor slants, which by dint of being performed frequently on the stage and tinkled into the audience's ears between acts by a mandolin orchestra, acquires more or less genuine popularity before the evening is over. Miss Lina Abaranell, who used to appear in the lighter operas at the Metropolitan, acts and dances prettily; and the public, who have reasons of their own for what they do, crowd the house nightly to the roof.

"The Echo" is far brighter and fresher. It is an American musical comedy set in a new scene—New England summer hotel, and the echo is a lonely gentleman who has to live all alone up among the rocks, with nothing to amuse him but cigars and solitaire, and bellow back through a megaphone whenever the simple-minded guests shout in his direction. There's not a word about Broadway, restaurants, and the usual things. Miss Bessie McCoy dances beautifully and croaks her curious hoarse recitations, there are some musical Hawaiians, a loose-jointed young man of the name of Scannell, who looks as if he might be another Fred Stone in a year or two, and many others. The nervous millionaire soap manufacturer is interviewed by the lady newspaper correspondent attached to the Echo House. "About how many men work in your factory?" she asks. "As near as I can make out, about two-thirds," replies the harassed soap man. Mr. John E. Haggard does the soap man and does him very well. "The Echo" is by Messrs. William Le Baron and Deems Taylor, to whom really grateful things are due.

"Our Miss Gibbs" is also an echo, a sad, sad echo of what one presumes the original Gaiety production must have been to have pleased London as it did last year. The Gaiety world is a world apart, where everything must be done just so or the whole gossamer structure falls flat. And this isn't done just so at all.

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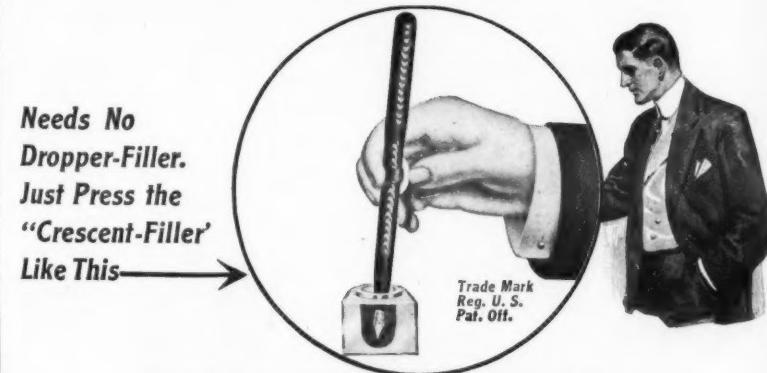
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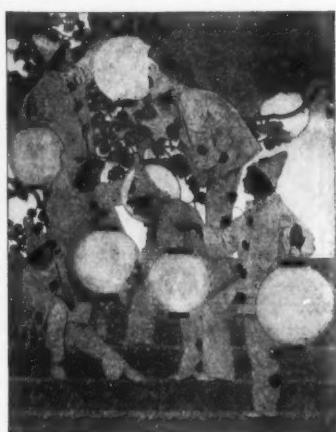
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## The Church In Our Town

This is the sixth instalment of "The Church in Our Town" letters which were received and accepted during COLLIER'S recent contest. The prize winners were published in the issue of July 2, and other letters on July 16, August 13, and September 10 and 17. The contest was suggested by the letter of a New England clergyman which appeared in COLLIER'S for April 9.

### The Three Types of Church

AND God fulfills Himself in many ways." What constitutes the church? In some cases it seems to be the idea, or creed, for which an organization stands; in others, the people who constitute the organization; in still others, the pastor alone is the church. In our town we have each of the three kinds.

The most conspicuous example of the first variety, the church that embodies an idea, seems to be a creedless church, which boldly proclaims freedom from the shackles of past interpretation of the truth, asserts the right of the present to be allowed to think for itself, and welcomes all who wish to come, without regard to past or present sins or difference of opinion. It is scorned by the orthodox churches as a mere club of worldlings. It furnishes by far the best music and the greatest proportion of intellectual criticism of life. The minister is occasionally changed; the members are not particularly fraternal; but all unite in longing for freedom from outgrown ideas of a childish personal God with a caveman's idea of reward and punishment.

A self-supporting woman removed to this town several years ago. Her work pleasantly absorbed her energies and brought her in contact with so many people that her self-reliant spirit could laugh easily at her experience in this church. During a period of three years' constant attendance she made two acquaintances in the church: one, a woman who poked her in the back after services and asked her to tutor her daughter; the other, a woman who offered to rent her a room. The minister lived across the street from her and passed daily without speaking. What did she care? She found what she went to church for, wonderful music and food for thought. And although the minister did not shake hands with her, he furnished her with ideas and so aided her in her attempts to solve the problems of life. But such a church is not for those who want coddling instead of arousing, who prefer a nurse to a teacher.

THE second variety is exemplified by three-fourths of the organizations here. Ministers come and go, counting for about as little in the life of the church as a king in a modern monarchy. But the organizations themselves persist, recruited by births, by marriages, by fear of loneliness, by love of excitement, by social ambition, and occasionally, when all the denominations of the kind unite to pay the bill and divide the spoils, by the converts made by a hired traveling evangelist. They entertain the children and youth, furnish an outlet for the energies of the women, while the men come either to please their wives or, in a few cases of arrested intellectual development combined with desire for activity, to pray loudly or conduct Bible classes for women. A very remarkable high school principal, who by birth and breeding belonged to a church of this type, came here a few years ago. He continually violated the rules of the church against card-playing, theater-going, and dancing, but took charge of the Sunday-school and doubled its attendance. He was assailed from the pulpit for violating the church rules, but while the evangelist thundered a warning against damnation in a future life, he went about his good work of saving boys and girls from damnation in this life.

The third type of church, of which there is always one or two examples in a town of this size, is presided over by a wild-eyed, thin-lipped, loud-voiced preacher of hell-fire. He was formerly a prominent pastor of a large orthodox church in the second city in size in the State, but while conducting the howling dervish services of protracted meetings, he succeeded too well in creating excitement, sinned with one of his flock and was expelled for adultery. A number of members of this former church, who could not break themselves of the dope habit, induced by his strenuous ravings, organized and built a church for

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Try a sack of Occident Flour, making as many bakenings as you wish. If you are not satisfied that it is better than any other flour you can buy, your money will be returned without argument.

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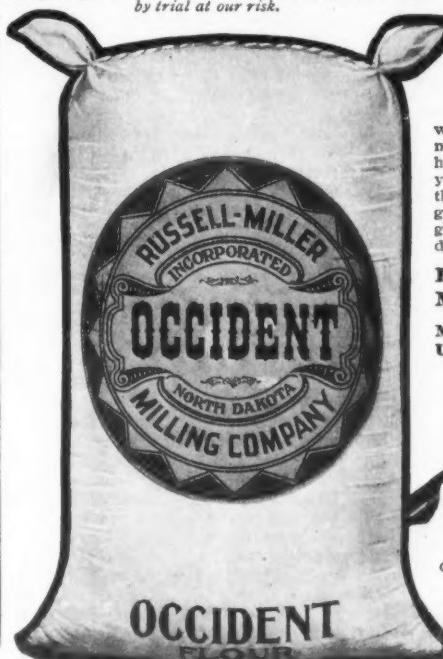
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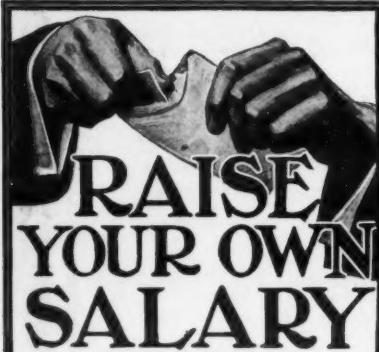


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him in which they hold their weekly revel of noise. One of his enthusiastic adherents gradually took on flesh, prospered in a business that required the time of himself and wife on Sunday, and so finally was relieved from his craving for this form of excitement by the gold-cure.

But, in spite of the coldness of the first type, the worship of the past in the second, and the ignorance of the third, each exists to satisfy some great and real need of aspiring and suffering humanity; in the first are those with a longing for freedom; in the second are those driven by a fear of loneliness and a feeling of helplessness, which blindly seeks God in the church and finds Him looking out of the friendly eyes of a neighborly, commonplace man or a little gray-haired, round-faced woman who doesn't know the creed of her church, but who loves everybody. Even the pulpit raving of the third type satisfies a longing which in itself is good, though in this case perverted—the desire for action; its members attend just as others go to a baseball game, gamble, work day and night, or seek madly for the latest style in bonnets.

IF IT is true that the three types exist to satisfy these three fundamental cravings, for intellectual freedom, fellowship, and activity, may it not be true that the decay of the church proves that these desires are themselves decaying, or are no longer insistent? It may be that we eat too much to care for the first, are too happy and busy for the second, and have too many automobiles to need the third.

On the other hand, the decay of the church may prove, not that these desires are dying out, but that there are so many other ways to-day of satisfying them that the church is less needed. It would take a pretty good man in the pulpit of the first kind to beat an armful of late magazines. The efficiency of the church to relieve misery of all kinds is far and away behind that of modern philanthropic organizations with their doctrine of "remove causes, don't treat symptoms," and so people who wish either to help or be helped no longer turn to the church of the second kind. And as for the third kind, it can not compete with baseball, moving pictures, or Salome dances.

HARRIET L. BRADLEY.

Battle Creek, Mich.

### The Church as a Social Center

THE church in our town is more than a church—it is club-house, school, and general meeting place as well.

It happened this way: Fifteen years ago a number of Chicago business men, tired of life in apartment buildings, bought a farm of forty acres in a suburb forty minutes away (Glenview, Illinois), planted several thousand trees and shrubs in the central ten acres, and built their homes around the park.

The need of a church influence soon was felt, and one of the first structures was a three-story church building, erected by subscription. Services were held each Sunday morning. Finally, social meetings on Friday nights were deemed advisable, and on that evening all the women of the park brought their suppers to the church building, where coffee was made and the entire community dined together. The innovation was so successful that it has been continued thirteen years, and every adult resident and all the older children are almost certain to be there. After the weekly supper there is a Bible reading, and a social time follows. The latter is the delight of the lives of the young people.

The men have a meeting of their own on the first Thursday of each month. Their treasurer buys refreshments at an average cost of twenty-five cents apiece—including cigars—and the men enjoy themselves until midnight.

THEN the second Thursday of each month there is an evening for the young people, with an adult in charge, and a few times each year there are special occasions when the suburbanites invite their city friends to country merriment. New Year's Eve is set apart for a watch party, and is the time when we all dress in our best. The rest of the time costumes are informal—sometimes markedly informal.

At any rate, we all enjoy ourselves at the social occasions, which have made the church the center of the community life, and when the Sundays come we are glad to hear the sermons of a pastor who is paid as good a salary as most of the city churches could give him. The collection basket is never passed, but remains at the entrance to the auditorium, and attendants may fill it or ignore it, without any one being the wiser. This, in the belief of the community church, is the most satisfactory way of giving. When there is a

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<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Automobile Running Mine Superintendent</td> <td>Civil Services Banking</td> <td>Spanish French</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Piping, Steam Fitting Concrete Construction</td> <td>Language Chemical Italian</td> <td>German Chinese</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Civil Engineer</td> <td>Building Contractor</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Textile Manufacturing</td> <td>Architectural Draftsmen</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stationary Engineers</td> <td>Industrial Designing</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Telephone Expert</td> <td>Commercial Illustrating</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mechan. Engineer</td> <td>Window Trimming</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mechanical Draftsman</td> <td>Show Card Writing</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Telegrapher</td> <td>Advertising Man</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Electric Lighting Sup.</td> <td>Stenographer</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Electric Wireman</td> <td>Bookkeeper</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Automobile Running Mine Superintendent	Civil Services Banking	Spanish French	Piping, Steam Fitting Concrete Construction	Language Chemical Italian	German Chinese	Civil Engineer	Building Contractor		Textile Manufacturing	Architectural Draftsmen		Stationary Engineers	Industrial Designing		Telephone Expert	Commercial Illustrating		Mechan. Engineer	Window Trimming		Mechanical Draftsman	Show Card Writing		Telegrapher	Advertising Man		Electric Lighting Sup.	Stenographer		Electric Wireman	Bookkeeper	
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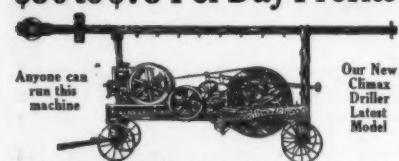
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deficit, the members of the congregation raise it among themselves, and the matter is not mentioned in church.

There were few children when the park was established. There are nearly fifty now, and, as no good schools were near, the residents engaged good teachers and maintain their own school in the church club-house building. The teachers know their business; they avoid the new-fangled theories of the city schoolma'ms, and their pupils always pass with honors the entrance examinations for the higher schools.

Church, club, and school may seem incongruously assembled, but they harmonize so well that our church rapidly is growing in membership, while other country churches, with members of equal means, are languishing for lack of interest, and now hear "supply preachers" only once or twice a month.

Our members are not wealthy. Their average income will not exceed \$1,500, and most of them have large families of happy children, but each one regards the church as one of the important things to be provided for.

FRED HAXTON.

Glenview, Ill.

### The Need of Faith

**P**ERMIT me to write from the viewpoint of the church adherent. His name is legion. He is a factor of the church in our town.

First, a word as to condition. The church of Christ is now nineteen hundred years old. Time is a terribly dangerous destroying agent of every human institution as well as of everything material. Your Parthenon rots unless you rebuild. Your church of Christ, in a spiritual way, rots, too, unless also you rebuild here. Rebuilding of columns is comparatively easy. Rebuilding of spirit in human souls is not at all easy. It is a task for a Hercules-Paul.

The church is not declining in numerical strength. The proportion of the earth's surface it covers is not lessening either. Where the nineteen centuries obviously get in their work is in the soul condition of the individual Christian. We dare to assert that Martin Luthers are all but extinct—Pauls and Peter the Hermits terribly lacking.

LET us not be too pessimistic, but glance, if you will, over the congregation to which you belong. Look your fellow churchman, so to speak, in the spiritual eye. Is there a burning fire of conviction there? Or is it the dull half-light of apathy? Apathy! Yes, nine times out of ten if you can make your fellow talk. Dilettantism in things spiritual! That is what our nineteen hundred years have done for the church of Christ. We have not time to speak severely of the agents that these centuries represent.

But we have proof of the condition—the fact. Mark it!

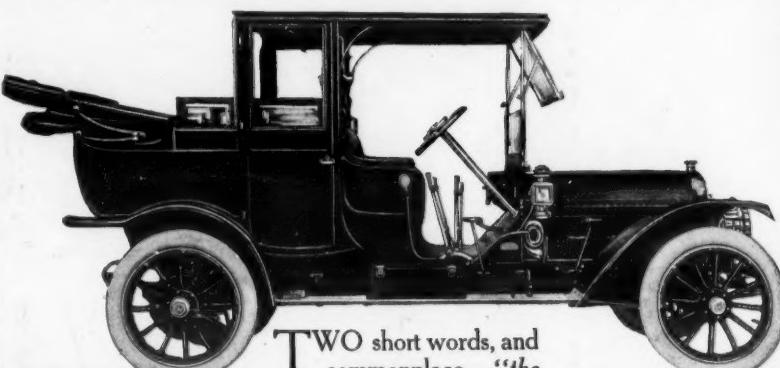
If the church is not rotting, then why the terrible silence of the individual Christian? If he believed with a deep, earnest, steady belief would he not preach? Not necessarily from a pulpit—but in his daily life?

Ask your average Christian just what he believes regarding the Trinity, the Resurrection, the Divinity of Christ. Nine out of ten can not answer you. The tenth will often require a month's serious study and reflection. If he could answer and felt with a real conviction, he would, as we have said, proclaim his faith. He would not dare be silent!

A WORD as to the cure! Let us say not a syllable about church leagues, fellowship meetings, admittance or exclusion of the nondescript—not of pulpit, nor yet of church clubs and ladies' aids. But, rather, let us go nineteen hundred years back to find vital, burning, manifest faith—faith that is a faith. Back to the invisible something, that first inspired the men of Galilee, and, further on in the centuries, the Abbot Samsons and the Luthers and the Livingstones. The externals of religion, the forming of subordinate church bodies of a thousand kinds can not replace this early fiery spirit—are as sea-fog in comparison.

Apathy precedes all decline and death. Indifference in pernicious anemia. Yet, alongside of admittedly great good accomplished, these grave symptoms do appear, in the church in our town, in the temples of our universal world-town. But, like the Wesleys and the Abbot Samsons, let men find for themselves, once more, a sure uncloaked faith, by honest manly looking into and seeing, and the church's power will be as strong and certain as in the times when Paul stood strong on the earth and Rome first wrote her "Anno Domini." THOMAS STANLEY MOYER. Stratford, Ontario.

34



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speedometer and trunk rack  
extra.

Buying an automobile is no longer a game of "blind man's buff." There are just three things to consider in the Hupmobile or any other car:

First cost;

After cost;

Quality of service.

The Hupmobile is ready for your investigation on all three points. In first cost it has the field to itself. No other plant in America could produce as good a car as the Hupmobile to sell for \$750, without losing money.

They might build a car of the same size and design—but it would be a manufacturing impossibility to build it as well; of materials as fine; without duplicating the Hupp equipment and going through the progressive Hupp experience of three years. The other day a Hupmobile in California fell over a cliff 500 feet high. It cost the owner just \$45 to put it back into perfect condition.

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soundness—you could not buy better value, if you paid four times \$750.

On the score of first cost, there's no room for argument about the Hupmobile—nobody else will equal it in value until they utilize precisely as good material, build precisely as many cars, and spend exactly as many months and years in standardizing their product so as to earn a living profit. Now, how about the after cost?

Well, the vast majority of Hupmobile owners—practically all of those who take care of their own cars—have an all-the-year-around expense account of about 25c a day.

Look around you. Consider any other car from the standpoint of upkeep. Do you know—have you ever even heard—of a record of economy that compares with the Hupmobile record? Twenty-five cents a day—\$7 to \$10 a month—cheaper than street car or horse, bearing in mind the service rendered and the ground covered. Can you beat the Hupmobile on the score of upkeep?

And as for service—there isn't a crippled Hupmobile in America, unless it's been crushed in an accident.

There isn't even a "second-hand" Hupmobile. Year-old Hupmobiles com-

mand pretty nearly full list price. The "Hups" that started going three years ago are still going—every blessed one of them.

Last November, for instance, a Hupmobile went into service at Atlanta as a demonstrator. It ran over 16,000 miles; then entered the Atlanta-New York run (a terribly trying contest) and calmly skimmed over the finish-line with a perfect score.

First cost; after cost; service—where are you going to get better money's worth than the Hupmobile?

Look all around you in your home town—you'll see Hupmobiles everywhere. Where will you find a happier owner than the Hupmobile owner? What car has such an overwhelming proportion of delighted owners? Think about these things. First cost; after cost; service—study these three points in any car you consider. You'll end by buying a Hupmobile.



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The price, \$1000, includes magneto, electric headlights, and interior overhead light; combination oil and electric dash and tail lamps; batteries and wiring; shock absorbers on front springs; single drop seat from dash; 31 x 3½ inch rear tires. The upholstering is the finest. Front, door and side windows of plate glass can be raised and lowered at will.

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